

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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THE DEER HUNTER

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Alberta

An enthusiastic meeting of Lamont U.F.W.A. was addressed by Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. director for Vegreville, recently. Mrs. McNaughton reports that this local is doing much good work in the right co-operative spirit. Prior to the election they put on a membership canvass, with good results. They are doing all possible for sick and needy neighbors, in a very kindly spirit. Mrs. McNaughton also addressed a meeting at Tofield, where a new local was formed, and a joint meeting of Lavo and Ranfurly locals, which proved enjoyable and encouraging.

The annual convention of the Sedgewick Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A., held in Sedgewick recently, re-elected C. P. Hayes to the office of president. Mrs. Hallum, vice-president, was also re-elected and A. Holmberg was elected to the board of directors in place of R. W. Armstrong, retiring member.

At a large open meeting in the evening, J. E. Brownlee gave an address, dealing chiefly with the record of the farmers' government. He showed that, except in the Department of Health, a saving in administration costs of from 25 to 30 per cent. had been made, while the service given remained unimpaired. Mr. Brownlee also discussed the difficulties of the government in respect of the tremendous provincial debt, and of the northern railway situation.

Compulsory voting was advocated in a resolution passed by the convention, although objection was raised on the grounds that if only candidates of the old political parties were in the field, members of the U.F.A. could not be expected to vote for them. Resolutions expressing confidence in A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., and in the provincial government, were passed.

Provincial and federal affairs respectively were dealt with by A. G. Andrews and W. T. Lucas in addresses given during the afternoon session.

Sugar, hardware, lumber, coal oil, lubricating oils, binder twine, gopher poison, coal and fence posts have been purchased in quantities by Ardenville local for their members, and it has been

found possible to make worth-while savings in these purchases. Last season the members saved half a cent per pound on binder twine bought through the local. Orders are taken at meetings for certain commodities, and a committee arranges the purchase. Local dealers are always given the opportunity of quoting prices, and if there is only a small difference between their prices and those of the wholesalers, they are given the preference.

Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. local have appointed a committee to organize a drive for new members. At the same meeting, reports the secretary, Mrs. G. M. King, it was decided to donate 25 cents from each member towards the upkeep of the Vermilion rest room. It was also decided to hold a comfort raffle and whist drive to raise funds.

Mrs. G. P. Young was the hostess of Woodville U.F.W.A. local recently. The monthly U.F.W.A. bulletin was read and discussed, and plans were made for a sale of fancy work to be held at the annual chicken supper. The business meeting was followed by lunch and a short musical program, to which Mrs. Dorward contributed several delightful solos.

Saskatchewan

Weyburn Conference

The Weyburn Constituency Conference, which took place on November 10, was attended by about 150 persons, and was one of the most successful of the series held up to that time. M. Hoffer, of Tribune, was in the chair, and A. C. Ferguson, of Weyburn, was appointed secretary.

G. F. Edwards, president of the association, addressed the afternoon meeting on the amalgamation question. The address was followed by a general discussion of the subject, which resulted in the passing of the following resolution, viz:

"Whereas, it seems evident that amalgamation between the S.G.G.A. and the F. U. of C. is desired;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this meeting hereby endorses the steps already taken by our officers, and hopes that amalgamation will be accomplished in the near future in such a way that there will be only one farmers' association in

Saskatchewan affiliated with farmers' associations in other provinces."

The basis of organization and membership was next discussed, and it was moved that the basis of membership in a local should be five or more bona fide farmers, that future members be admitted only on a vote of the local, and that present members of each association be permitted to remain members of the amalgamated association. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was also passed declaring that this meeting would be in favor of a family fee of \$5.00 or an individual fee of \$1.50.

Maple Creek Convention

A convention of the Maple Creek constituency was held at Tompkins, on November 26, with O. P. Moen, president of the Tompkins local, in the chair. W. Mitchell, of Tompkins, was appointed secretary of the meeting. There were 34 members of locals present in addition to several members of the Farmers' Union and others.

An interesting address on the amalgamation question was given by G. F. Edwards, president of the association, this being followed by a discussion on the various points at issue between the two organizations, viz: the closed door, basis of membership and membership fees, at the close of which a resolutions committee consisting of F. Stevenson, Neil McTaggart, and M. McEwan, was appointed.

The following resolutions were afterwards adopted, viz:

1. "That the basis of the local or lodge be at least five bona fide dirt farmers as charter members and after the local has been established members shall be admitted on the two-thirds majority of the members of the local present, by secret ballot."

2. "Whereas, this meeting has declared itself decidedly opposed to holding strictly closed business meetings, and, whereas, we consider such to be detrimental to the development of this organization in the future, inasmuch as it places under restriction those who may wish to become better informed as to the workings of the organizations, and, furthermore, as we do not entirely favor a strictly open meeting at all times;

"Be it therefore resolved that we approve of the open meetings with the exception of such times as the executives of the locals see fit to have closed meetings."

The evening meeting was presided over by Ed. Cook, county chairman. Mr. Buckley, of the Wheat Pool Field Service Department, gave an interesting address on the work of the pool. G. F. Edwards followed with an address on Co-operation and Organization; and M. McLachlan, district director, on Amalgamation.

At the close of Mr. McLachlan's address the following resolution was adopted unanimously, viz: "That this meeting confirm the resolution passed at the last general convention in favor of the amalgamation of the Farmers' Union and the Grain Growers' Association."

A few copies are on hand at the Central office of Prof. C. R. Fay's pamphlet, entitled, Agricultural Co-operation in the Canadian West. This consists of a lengthy extract from Prof. Fay's larger work, Co-operation at Home and Abroad, and deals with the formation and development of co-operation in Western Canada, including the organization of the western wheat pools, and a discussion of the dangers to be avoided in connection therewith. The pamphlet will be sent postage free for 35 cents per copy.

Manitoba

A U.F.M. Team Contest for membership is progressing well in the Hazelridge U.F.M. local, with two of the younger leaders in charge. Addresses by Mrs. S. E. Gee, president of U.F. W.M. and T. McIlwraith, given at one of the recent meetings, stimulated the captains to still greater effort. The juniors are also very much to the forefront, with their presidential elections, three candidates (Geo. Shaw, H. Fisher, L. Habing), were nominated, and at the end of their campaign were required to make short speeches. The preferential ballot which was used for their election resulted in Harry Fisher being elected as president for 1926.

R. J. Law, secretary of Bethany
Continued on Page 26

Guide Puzzle Corner

Three important questions answered

For the past two weeks the editorial staff have crowded us out of The Guide columns altogether, and will only allow about 300 words this week. Most people, when making a speech, take that many words on their introduction, telling you that they won't keep you long, that they didn't expect to be called on and that they feel highly honored.

We, too, would like to take more space and give you all the angles and side-lights on the contest—the funny things that happen and the sportsman-like feeling being shown. Apparently everyone enjoys a game where the odds are so even, and where everyone has an equal chance.

There are three important questions requiring explanation, and the first concerns the figure one (1) which you will find at the bottom of the stook in the lower right hand corner of the puzzle. It was not our intention to have any one's (1's) in the chart, but when the photograph of the puzzle was made, a slight flaw occurred in the film, with the result that this figure one (1) shows in the final picture.

Some copies of the November 11 issue of The Guide had been printed before this was noticed, but we stopped the press and made the correction—explaining that the figure one (1) must be counted. When the press was again started, the following words were placed right underneath the puzzle:

"Figures (with the exception of a figure one (1) between two 4's at the bottom of the stook in the lower right-hand corner of the picture) range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. There are no other one's, nor are there any ciphers in the chart."

This explanation will be found in

every copy of The Guide printed since that time, including the issues for November 18 and 25, also December 2 and 9. Some of our readers may have wondered why this figure one (1) was placed in the picture, so we are glad to make the above explanation.

The second question is also important. Several persons are confusing our contest with other contests which are entirely different. They ask us whether a person sending in One Dollar (\$1.00) stands as good a chance of winning a prize as a person sending in a larger amount of money. We want every reader to understand that the winning of a prize depends absolutely upon their ability to solve the puzzle correctly, that a person sending in only One Dollar (\$1.00) will have just as good a chance of winning a first prize as the person sending in the largest amount of money we receive. This is not a contest where the Grand Prize and all the prizes are awarded to those sending in the largest number of subscriptions.

Lastly, it must be stated that the puzzle which you see in The Guide every week is exactly the same in every detail. It is printed from a metal plate which was photographed from the original picture of the drawing, hence although hundreds of thousands of copies have been printed, not one of them could possibly differ from another in the slightest detail.

Note that the second period of the contest has just got under way, and if you have not already sent in your answer, you still have a chance of winning one of the thirteen (13) special prizes for the first nearest correct answers sent in before December 28.

CONTEST MANAGER.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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U.F.O. Annual Convention

Decides on political action

THIS is U.F.O. week, and each day from Monday to Friday, one or other of the branches of the United Farmers' organization has been in session in Toronto. On Monday evening the shareholders of the Farmers' Publishing Co., publishers of the Farmers' Sun, held a preliminary meeting, at which it was decided to appeal to the U.F.O. convention for the larger support necessary to make the official organ of the movement a real success. The business meeting was postponed until Friday, when a new directorate was elected, consisting of Mrs. J. S. Amos, R. W. E. Burnaby, W. L. Smith, W. C. Good and J. J. Morrison.

Tuesday saw the twelfth annual meeting of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., and also the sessions of the United Farm Women of Ontario and of the United Farm Young People of Ontario.

The officials of the Co-operative Company were able to report a most successful year's operation, the net trading profit amounting to \$60,708.87, after the payment of patronage dividends amounting to \$39,000 in the creamery department, representing nearly two cents a pound on all cream received, and \$40,000 to shippers to the egg pool. The egg pool, which operated from April 15 to July 1, made an initial payment of 20 cents per dozen on all eggs, and after grading was able to make an additional payment of 12½ cents on extras and 10 cents on firsts. The year of the Co-operative Company covered the 11 months ending September 30, and during this period the company manufactured over 2,500,000 pounds of butter, and sold 860,000 dozen eggs, 3,000,000 pounds of binder twine and livestock to the value of \$10,000,000. The election of officers resulted in two new members being given seats on the board of directors, one of these being a woman. The new board is composed of H. A. Gilroy (president), Mrs. G. A. Hogg, G. W. Buchanan, E. C. Drury, G. A. Bothwell, James Ross, R. J. McMillan, J. G. Little and J. A. McFeeters. A feature of the meeting was an inspiring and informative address by Professor C. R. Fay, on agricultural co-operation.

Political Action Discussed

The annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Massey Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, had an attendance of 800, of whom 600 were accredited delegates from clubs throughout the province. W. A. Amos, of Palmerston, presided and was unanimously re-elected for his fourth year as president of the organization. Harold Currie, the retiring vice-president withdrew, and in a ballot conducted on the transferable vote system, Bruce McNevin, of Omemece, was elected over four other candidates. As in previous years the question of political action was one of the most interesting subjects under discussion, and after two hours of calm deliberation the organization by almost unanimous vote decided to recommend the nomination of U.F.O. candidates for parliament and the legislature by the U.F.O. organizations in the various constituencies, and the setting up of a provincial co-ordinating committee.

The first resolution introduced on the subject was to the effect that the U.F.O., as a provincial organization, refrain from political activity of any kind except to watch legislation relating to farmers' interests, and to urge the passing of legislation required to promote the best interests of agriculture, and requiring the resignation of any U.F.O. officer who accepted a nomination for either the Dominion or provincial parliament. An amendment moved by W. C. Good, proposed to reaffirm the principle of constituency autonomy, but the convention rejected both these proposals in favor of an amendment to the amendment moved by Mrs. Darville, of Lambton, seconded by S. J. McDonald, of Storm, Ont., in the following terms:

Resolution Adopted

"Whereas, the resolution dealing with the political action adopted at the annual convention of 1923 has created considerable confusion and dissatisfaction; and,

"Whereas, owing to this confusion, the growth and effectiveness of our organization have been retarded, and,

"Whereas, it is desirable that a definite and positive statement as to political action should be made;

"Now therefore be it resolved that this convention recommends the nomination of U.F.O. candidates for parliament and the legislature by the U.F.O. organizations in the various constituencies, and that the constituency organizations be urged to take such political action as they may deem necessary to have such candidates elected to parliament or the legislature, and,

"That a committee be appointed by the executive of the U.F.O. for the purpose of co-ordinating the political activities in the various constituency organizations, and dealing with the questions of a political nature as they may arise."

After the adoption of this resolution secretary J. J. Morrison asked: "Is this a farmers' political effort for representation or is it a broadened out effort for everybody?" and S. J. McDonald, the seconder, replied: "It is a farmers' political organization, no broadening out." While this interpretation of the resolution was not challenged at the moment it brought on a serious clash in the closing minutes of the convention. Copies of the resolution having been asked for, they were issued with the question, and answer given above as a foot-note, and when the other business of the convention had been concluded R. M. Warren asked for a ruling from the chair as to whether the foot-note was to be a part of the record. The president ruled that it should not be included in the minutes, the resolution being all that was necessary to record the decision of the convention. J. J. Morrison claimed, however, that Mr. McDonald's interpretation was accepted by the convention when the resolution was passed, no objection being raised at that time, and in this he was supported by Mr. McDonald. Other delegates claimed the interpretation had not been accepted and declared that the resolution would not have been

Continued on Page 26

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North Huron Goes Progressive

On December 10, at Toronto, Judge Wright, on the election appeal from North Huron, Ont., decided in favor of the Progressive candidate, J. W. King. The county court judge had, in the original recount, thrown out 342 ballots because the returning officer had failed to detach the counterfoils from the ballots before dropping them in the ballot box. Judge Wright ruled that the county court judge must himself detach the counterfoils and count the ballots which will elect Mr. King in place of the Conservative candidate, George Spotton.

Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer, named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on 10 days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

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Farewell to Alexandra

Grace Davis Vanamee, December 2, 1925

Sea-Kings' daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra.
Gone is the poet who welcomed thee,
But all who are left are mourning thee,
Alexandra.

Fire your salutes, O Fort and Fleet,
Lower your voices, O crowds in the street.
Think of her youth so joyous and sweet,
Think of her life with good replete.
Scatter today your loveliest flowers,
Sing, English birds, your choicest songs,
Sing of her deeds of charity,
Sing of her great simplicity,
Sing, and make of your song a prayer
That joy be awaiting her "over there."
Flags of England wave for her now,
Wave at half-staff as you waved on high;
Flames on the headland rise higher and higher,
Make her a mighty funeral pyre.
Moan, O bells, in the Autumn air;
Gone for aye is the Royal pair
That once ye greeted with joyous clang
As through all England your music rang.
She came, and she conquered us, one and all,
Sea-Kings' daughter from over the sea,
Saxon and Norman and Dane though we be.
But she in turn became one of us—
An English queen of Royal grace
Who added new lustre to our race.
And although in her passing we are sad,
There's an undertone in our hearts that is glad.
For she gave us memories rich and rare,
The Sea-Kings' daughter and bride of our heir,
A gift to the people, a gift to the Throne;
She came to us, loved us, and made us her own.
And Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are all alike in our grief for thee,
Alexandra.

From New York Times

Pool Action Dismissed

(Canadian Press Dispatch)

Regina, Sask., December 11.—The action of the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Limited, against Leon R. Zurowski, Southey, for breach of contract in failing to deliver his wheat to the pool, was dismissed with costs in a written judgment handed down by Mr. Justice J. F. Embury today in the court of king's bench.

In his defence Zurowski alleged the pool was a primary grain dealer within the meaning of the Canada Grain Act, and could not carry on business without first obtaining a license, which it did not do; that the contract was bad, as being in restraint of trade.

In his judgment his lordship, after declaring the evidence is clear the plaintiffs are primarily occupied in handling grain for their shareholder members, says: "Such being the case I can see no special circumstances which would exclude the plaintiff company from the definition of a primary grain dealer." After quoting a number of authorities the judgment continues: "Although the plaintiffs are primarily grain dealers under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, the provisions of the Canada Grain Act requiring primary grain dealers to take out a license, is on the above authorities ultra vires of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada."

He is unable to come to any conclusion as to whether the pool is operating against restraint of trade; he finds, however, that there was no completed agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendant.

McPhail Considering Appeal

Winnipeg, December 12.—"The judgment of Mr. Justice J. F. Embury, in the court of King's Bench, Regina, dismissing the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's action for breach of contract against Leon Zurowski, of Southey, would not seem to reflect on the validity of the pool contract," stated W. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan pool, at the Winnipeg offices of the central selling agency today.

Until he returns to Regina and has both read the full judgment and consulted with his directors, Mr. McPhail said he could not state definitely the course of action that would be taken. He was, however, he said, morally certain that the case would be appealed.

"The fact upon which the judgment

appears to hinge," Mr. McPhail said, "is that the company failed to notify Zurowski formally by letter on receipt of his contract that he had been duly allotted a share in the company. This was an oversight, serious perhaps, but in no way affecting the validity of the contract."

New Grain Appeal Board

An announcement of considerable interest to the farmers of Western Canada, was made by the Board of Grain Commissioners during the past week, that Geo. Serls, chief inspector of grain for Canada for many years, has resigned, and that Jas. D. Fraser, of Winnipeg, had been appointed to the position.

To many connected with the Western Grain Inspection Department, or the grain trade, the resignation of Mr. Serls does not come as a surprise, as it has been known that on several occasions during the past two years Mr. Serls has expressed himself as desirous of relinquishing his post, due to advancing years and to the ever increasing and more exacting nature of his duties. Up to the present the Board of Grain Commissioners or the Department at Ottawa have steadily refused to accept or even consider the resignation, believing that his experience, his knowledge of grain, and his manifest fair mindedness, to both producers and the trade, were too valuable to dispense with, unless absolutely necessary.

Mr. Serls Chairman

With the formation of the Board of Appeal, which was authorized by the last session of the federal parliament at the recommendation of the Turgeon Grain Enquiry Commission, and to which Mr. Serls has been appointed chairman, a way was found to relieve Mr. Serls of his arduous duties, and yet still retain him in the service where his advice would be available at all times.

Mr. Serls joined the staff of the Western Grain Inspection Department as a grain sampler, in 1889. In 1895, he was promoted to deputy grain inspector, and made inspector in 1911. In 1912, when David Horn, the then chief inspector resigned, Mr. Serls assumed the chief inspectorship, but was not officially appointed to the position until the following year.

Jas. D. Fraser, the new chief grain inspector for Canada, joined the local staff in 1899, and has had a wide experi-

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ence in both the inspection and clerical departments. Born near Paisley, in the county of Bruce, Ontario, November 4, 1874, he came west in 1897, and for a time was engaged in farming and later was connected with the C.P.R. freight department. After spending one year as a grain sampler, Mr. Fraser was transferred to the office staff, being appointed chief clerk in 1902. In 1906, Mr. Fraser passed a necessary examination as a grain inspector, but did not receive an appointment to this department until a year later, when he was promoted to deputy inspector, and, in 1912, to grain inspector, a position he has filled with marked ability up to the present time, when he assumes the position of Chief Grain Inspector for Canada.

The Appeal Board

The Appeal Board, which is now brought into operation, consists of the chairman, Geo. Serls, and eight members, four representing the producers and four the grain trade. Those selected as the first board are as follows: Producers—F. McLaren, for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; R. Mahoney, for the Manitoba Wheat Pool; R. Steele, for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and P. Wright, for the Alberta Wheat Pool. For the trade, Donald Young, Alexander Thomson, Jas. McMahon, Walter Duncan. All members of the Appeal Board are residents of Winnipeg, in order that they may be called at a few minutes' notice.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 16, 1925

Turkey Defies League

There seems a strong likelihood that the authority of the League of Nations will be enforced by arms in the dispute over the Mosul boundary, if Turkey persists in refusing to recognize the decision of the council of the league. The world court has unanimously ruled that the council of the league possesses the power to define the boundary line in dispute between Great Britain and Turkey. Great Britain has agreed to accept the arbitration of the league council regardless of whether or not it favors the British claims. Turkey has declined to accept arbitration and will recognize only mediation, and has withdrawn from the meeting of the league council now in session at Geneva.

The league is now being tested. If the decision of the arbitration board is that Mosul is to be retained within the British territory, Turkey threatens to appeal to arms, and already has a considerable armed force near at hand and ready for action. The covenant of the League of Nations is very clear on the point under dispute, and provides that if any member of the league, such as Turkey, resorts to war, it shall be the duty of other members of the league to contribute jointly armed forces to carry out the decision of the league. Britain, it is announced, has her forces in readiness to support the final decision of the league council, whatever that may be, and France and Italy have stated that they will also assist.

The Turk is a great fighter, and has been accustomed from time immemorial to settle all disputes at the point of the sword. If he challenges the allied forces of the league he is likely to discover that the League of Nations is not a mere debating society. If the league council calls upon the member nations to join forces it will be the first time that the league has enforced its decision by arms. Sooner or later it was to be expected that the league would be called upon to take such action and when the nations of Europe realize that the covenant of the league has teeth in it then it will be a much more effective body to control the peace of Europe.

The C.N.R. Capital

Sir Henry Thornton predicts that the net earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the present year will be \$30,000,000. This exceptionally good showing, he says, has been brought about by lower operating costs due to greater efficiency in the management and increased devotion on the part of the employees. The National Railways is in a more prosperous condition today than it ever has been since it was taken over by the government.

It is apparent to all travellers over Canadian National Railways and to shippers as well, that the Canadian National Railway system has been improved in a remarkable degree under the management of Sir Henry Thornton. The service rendered today is so far ahead of that rendered by the old patch-work system of broken-hearted railways as to be beyond comparison. There are still further improvements to be made and further reductions in costs to be brought about. Proper co-operation between the National and the Canadian Pacific would undoubtedly reduce the operating costs of both railways by millions of dollars. There are duplicated services which could be discontinued, the cost of which is very high, and which are not necessary at a time when economy is essential.

The next important step for parliament

is to put the capitalization of the Canadian National Railways upon a basis where the system has a chance to live and make good. Official figures show the capitalization of the Canadian National system to be \$2,056,181,518, of which \$1,142,268,435 is the cost of original government lines for advances covering deficits, construction, purchase of lines, etc., and \$913,913,083 is due to the public for stocks, bonds and debentures. The National system is not worth the \$2,000,000,000 charged against it. A tremendous amount of money was originally wasted in useless construction and duplication as well as in graft of various kinds, which marked the construction of some of the lines now included in the National system. Parliament should write down the capital of the National system by about one-half, and place the balance in the national debt. By maintaining the present capital the government is deliberately forcing the National Railways to pile up deficits which probably never can be overtaken, whereas by a proper capitalization there is every reason to believe that it can be made to pay its own way within a comparatively few years.

Advice to the Pools

Prof. C. R. Fay, of Toronto University, is perhaps the outstanding Canadian student of agricultural co-operative movements throughout the world. He delivered an address at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, in Toronto, on December 8, and it is expected that he will address some of the annual farmers' conventions in the West in January. Speaking on the Wheat Pools, Prof. Fay is reported in the press to have made the following remarks:

The dangers against which the pool movement must guard itself are threefold:

1. Extravagant expectations of the extent to which the price of wheat can be controlled in the interest of producers. Canada produces wheat for world consumption, and at Liverpool, one regulating market, the inflow of wheat is not disorderly. The harvests of different countries arrive there in orderly sequence. But the pools can do this for their members; the individual farmer being in debt, sold under pressure immediately his crop was harvested. The pools relieve him of this necessity and market steadily throughout the year.

2. Disloyalty. The pools in 1924-25, operated on a market which, for reasons independent of the pool, was higher than in the pre-pool years. If a surplus situation develops (for example, if Russia should come back as a big exporter), prices may fall. Then those who have entered the pool solely for what they can get out of it, may try to quit. But if they do, they will make the fall even greater, for only on the cushion of assured loyalty can the wheat pools function with the maximum of commercial advantage. Against such disloyalty the pool contracts are a guarantee, provided there is not a general breakaway.

3. Lack of co-ordination. The pools have the selling organization, the co-operative organization has the elevators. It is very important that there should not be duplication of services and a split between the two organizations.

Meantime the pool movement has reacted favorably on other forms of co-operation, cattle pools, poultry pools and egg pools being the order of the day. Among the keenest supporters are the women. For they recognize, even more than the men, the beneficial reactions of co-operation on the fullness and stability of rural life.

Coming from a man of Prof. Fay's standing, and his recognized ability, and particularly as he is a warm friend of the pooling movement, his advice is deserving of the most careful consideration. The wheat pools constitute the biggest agricultural co-operative movement yet developed in Canada, or probably anywhere else in the

world. The pooling movement is growing rapidly and its benefits to the farmers are very considerable. The chief dangers are on the inside rather than on the outside, and the shareholders will need to exercise wisdom and patience in not pressing their officials to make progress more rapidly than sound business judgment will dictate. It is in the hands of the farmers themselves to build up a great farmer-owned co-operative grain-handling system upon a permanent foundation, which will ensure the full value of the crop being returned to the producer.

The Bagot By-Election

Political interest during the past two weeks has centred around the French-Canadian constituency of Bagot, where the death of the elected member made a by-election necessary. Hon. Arthur Meighen, for the first time in four years, entered Quebec, and took a very active part in the campaign in an endeavor to capture the seat for the Conservative party, realizing that a victory in the Liberal stronghold would mean sudden death to the sickly King government. Mr. Meighen made careful advance preparations by his speech at Hamilton, in which he declared that Canada would only go to war on the decision of parliament, or perhaps even a general election, a complete reversal of his previous policy. The new policy was aimed to appease Quebec.

The political battle in Bagot was bitterly waged by the stalwarts of both the Liberal and Conservative parties. Probably every political crime and accusation that could be thought of was unearthed and hurled back and forth between the opposing parties. On Monday, December 7, the electors for a few hours were supreme and they went out quietly to the polls and returned a Liberal member by a large majority. Mr. Meighen's candidate was rejected, and there is great rejoicing in the Liberal camp.

Mr. Meighen is being bitterly criticized by some of his Conservative supporters in parliament as well as by some of the Conservative journals who do not agree with his new war policy, which they insist was made solely to capture votes in Quebec. And since the new policy failed to bring the desired results, no doubt those Toronto Tories will be a thorn in their leader's flesh. They no doubt could have been smoothed down had victory perched upon Mr. Meighen's banner in Bagot. Success justifies many devious methods, but failure will give the dissentients a strong case against the action of their leader in announcing a new policy without consulting the party. It is not all beer and skittles leading a party as Messrs. Meighen, King and Forke will all testify.

Increase the Satisfaction

While there will always be some crop failures, the reports indicate that the 1925 crop has been good over a very wide area. The present trend of prices promises a profitable return, and many thousands of farm families will look forward to the future more hopefully. While this feeling of optimism prevails and the necessary revenue is available is an excellent time to lay the foundation for more permanent dividends of satisfaction.

There are, it is estimated, upwards of 100,000 farm homes in this country on the open prairie and around the majority of which are seen no friendly and helpful trees. There are even children of school age upon the prairie who have never seen a living tree

large enough to climb. Such homes are missing comforts and sources of satisfaction that cannot be measured. Fortunately, however, it is within the reach of all, with but little expenditure and little effort, to remedy the situation. Experience has proven that trees will grow well even in the driest areas. The Dominion government donates the trees, except the evergreens, for which a small charge is made.

A little planning at the outset and a little care for a few years, and the farm-home takes on a new appearance and acquires a new affection in the hearts of every member of the family. The time to make such plans is right now. Applications for trees should be made to the Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask. Forms will then be supplied to be filled in and instructions provided so that the planting can be made properly in the spring of 1927. It is an excellent time to make yourself a Christmas present at the expense of the government. Applications must be made before the end of February, but in case of a shortage first orders are given precedence. It is well to "obey that impulse" and write at once.

A Scientific Cabinet

In addressing the Civil Service Institute at Ottawa, the other day, Dr. Ira McKay, of McGill University, and formerly of Saskatchewan University, in the course of his remarks, suggested a scientific cabinet for the government of Canada. According to press reports he suggested that a cabinet of 15 or 20 scientific men could do more for Canada than any group bound up by traditional political usages.

Dr. McKay will find many people ready to agree that a group of men could be selected from many of the callings or professions who would be more capable of administering the affairs of Canada than most

of the cabinets of Canada have proven themselves to be. On the average, members of the Dominion cabinet are not men of large executive ability, due to our method of government and the necessity of conforming to usage and keeping an eye on the political future when selecting the cabinet.

Every cabinet minister is limited by the fact that the staff of his department is under the Civil Service, and that he has no authority either to engage or discharge members of his staff. This provision was made to correct the evils of the old patronage system. Undoubtedly it is a great improvement over the old system, but nevertheless it must handicap an honest, capable and efficient minister. Furthermore, usage demands that cabinet ministers be selected from the various provinces, and frequently on this account the chief merit for appointment is geographical location. Again there are aspirants for cabinet jobs whose political strength is such that they cannot be overlooked. Then the government also needs on the firing line of parliament some able debaters, and they are not always good executives.

Dr. Mackay's suggestion throws into relief some of the weaknesses inherent in any democratic form of government. Meanwhile democracy is progressing and improving in its methods.

Editorial Notes

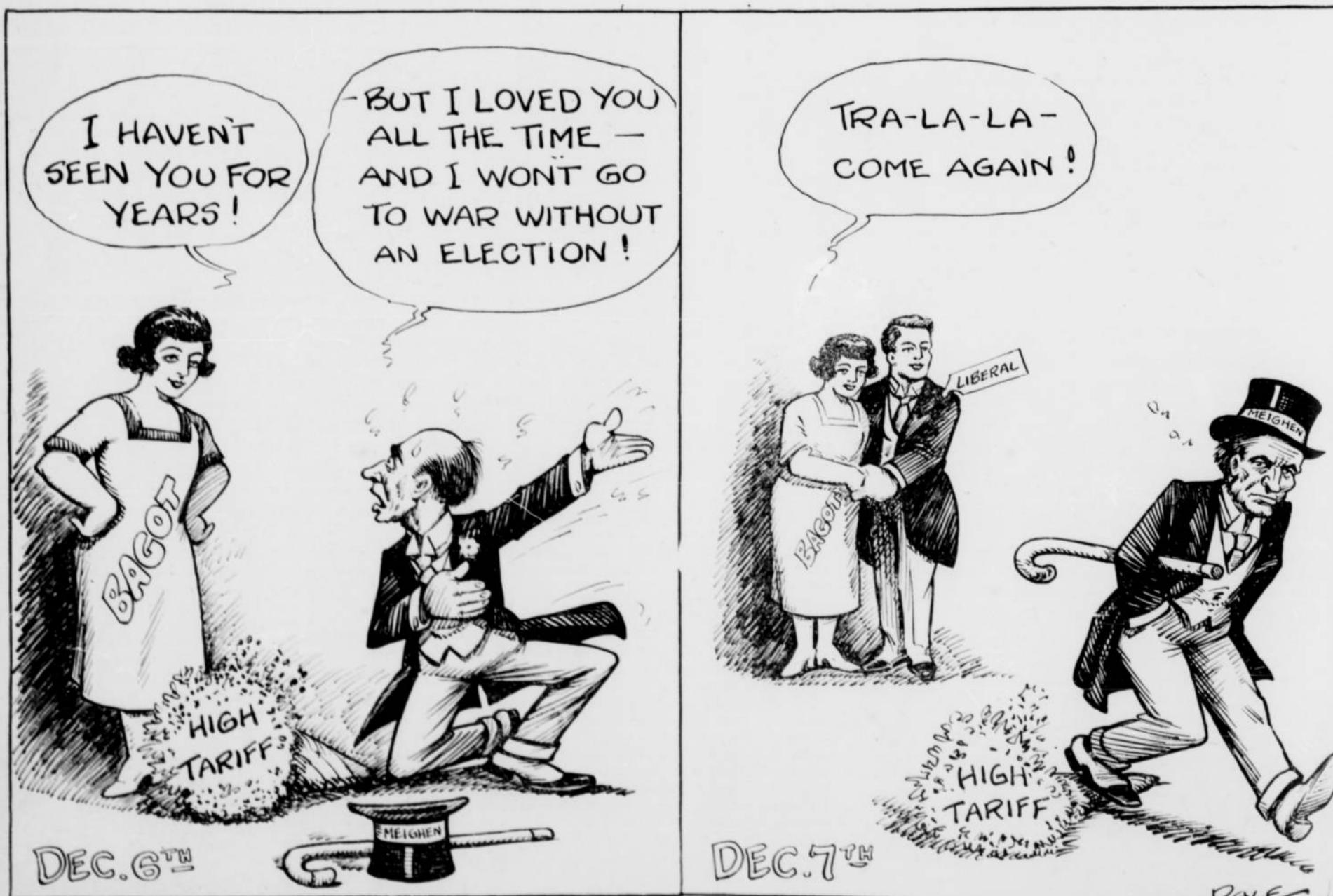
It is announced that a new shipping conference known as the Canadian Transatlantic Conference, has been formed, with headquarters at Montreal. It is to be hoped that it is a conference rather than a combine for the maintenance of high rates. There is no special pleasure in being at the mercy of a Canadian combine any more than being subject to a combine international in character.

Ten days ago it was reported that the Liberal party in Great Britain was torn asunder by Lloyd George's proposals for land reform, and prominent Liberals were demanding that the little Welshman resign from leadership. On December 8, however, it was announced that the Liberal party had arrived at a unanimous decision to support Lloyd George's land policy with some amendments, and the Leader announced that "the great Liberal party can now go full steam ahead." If the Liberal party is thoroughly united under the extraordinary little Welshman, on a policy of land reform, there is prospect of worrying times ahead for the landed nobility.

Immediately the wheat market began to move upward the small speculators began to rush in as they did last year. Some of them have made money, but the recent drops in price have taken the wool off a good many of the lambs. Gambling in wheat is a fine business to stay out of.

The League of Nations has decided that Greece shall pay \$219,000 to Bulgaria in settlement of all claims in the recent clash on the Macedonian border. Only a few weeks ago these perennial scrappers were rushing at each other armed to the teeth. Now, the war is off. Another triumph for the League of Nations.

The great British firm of Vickers Limited, one of the largest armament manufacturers in the world, have sustained such heavy losses that its capital is being reduced by \$60,000,000. Let us hope that through the efforts of the League of Nations and by disarmament treaties, the armament manufacturers will find it necessary to devote their energies to the production of the implements of peace.



The Rejected Suitor

"Up She Goes"

By Frank A. Skelthorne

"YOU see that little chap with the cloth cap on standing over there by the desk, well he made five hundred dollars yesterday; bought May wheat at \$1.40 and sold it at 10-cent advance."

"Fine," I remarked. "Was that his first trade?"

"Yep," answered Mr. Wiseman. "He came in here four days ago and decided that it was too low, so he bought and made that profit."

"Do you know any more here who have made money on this advance?" I queried.

"Yep, lot of 'em. I made a couple of hundred myself. I was a durned fool at that, for I could easily have made two hundred more had I held on, but I thought that was enough profit so I got out. She made seven cents advance the next morning too."

"Well, that was fine, but I suppose you kicked yourself for getting out?" I remarked.

"You bet I did; called myself all kinds of a fool, but it was done then."

"By the way," I asked. "What led you to suppose that the market was going up. It could easily have dropped?"

"Not this market; she is good for another 10 cents raise yet."

"And I suppose you have bought then?" I asked.

"Sure thing. I bought this morning at \$1.50; she went right up to 152.4 in a few minutes afterwards. She was up to 153.6 yesterday."

I looked over the pretty figures on the board; May wheat was quoted at 151.6, a drop of nearly a cent from the high of the morning.

"Don't you think it has gone high enough?" I asked. "I see she has dropped since you bought and is showing you a loss now."

"She's alright," confidently. "Supposing she does drop a couple of cents I can stand it."

"Quite true, but what if she drops 10 cents?"

"Can't do it; this Argentine news is going to put her up some more."

Silently I calculated. The bullish news from the Argentine had brought May wheat up from 135 to 153.6, a rise of almost 19 cents without a reaction of consequence. A drop was about due. The suckers were biting on the bullish news and the professionals were selling it to them in large, juicy, chunks.

"So you think it won't go any lower?" I asked.

"What's going to make her?"

"Well," I answered thoughtfully.

"She has had a straight rise from 129.7 to 153.6—24 cents. I have invariably noticed that after a big rise that a drop is in order. In fact the price has to adjust itself to a certain average. According to an economic law declines must come in any commodity to stabilize the basic price. The mere fact that the Argentine is getting rust should not make the market advance as rapidly as it has. I see that Broomhall's report states that there will still be 168,000,000 for export, as against 200,000,000 last year. The shortage is about 32,000,000 then, certainly not sufficient to advance the price in Winnipeg 18 cents in a couple of weeks. I think that Argentine news has already been discounted, and a drop is now due."

"No chance," Mr. Wiseman replied.

"She is going up."

"Perhaps you have some very good reasons for your stand," I remarked.

"Do you study the law of prices?"

"There ain't no law to this thing, you only have to guess right. Some fellows here say there is a law, but I can't see it. Them chart hounds are as often wrong as anybody, near as I can make out. Besides, I ain't got the time to keep a chart, even if I knew how. No sircce, I just go on my own judgment, same as I did last time I bought."

"Then it was your judgment which told you to sell when you did?" I asked.

"Exactly."

"But your judgment was faulty," I persisted. "The market advanced 10



cents afterwards. You let that opportunity slide and have bought again higher up."

He did not answer. I noticed that he was gazing earnestly at the board. May wheat was quoted at 150.6, a drop of another cent while we had been talking. He was now about even with the board with commissions paid.

"Well," I prodded him gently, "Are you going to let it get away with you?"

He came too. "She won't go any lower. There I told you so," he remarked triumphantly.

May wheat had reacted to 151.2.

What was the use. These are the fellows who come into town for the winter with their "judgment," to beat the most intricate game in the realm of economics. They never stop to figure that what they make someone else loses. There is no hope for them; either they go broke, or near broke, and another crop takes their place next year.

If they knew something of trading it would be alright in a way; they could break even. But the only knowledge they possess is that wheat looks low and should go higher. The underlying principles of the law of price; the law of average; the law of recurrence, they are totally ignorant of. Then there is a law of time, which has not as yet been completely understood, and a law of position.

By position, I mean the price at a certain time upon the board. The great majority of traders make their commitments at the market. That is to say they buy or sell at the price quoted when their order reaches the broker on the floor of the exchange. The figures on the board might be 150.2; the trader might get 150.2, or 150.4 or perhaps 150. He takes what he can get in other words.

The figures of 150.2 might be a very significant one. The man who is keeping a chart and understands it, should know whether the figure is significant or not. In other words the trader who keeps a graph of the swings has some idea of the law of position, but the man who is not doing so has no idea. He is running after the market whereas the chart man, makes the market come to him, for he will place his trade at a certain price where the market should either drop for a purchase, or go up to, for a sale.

Overstaying a market is another bad fault of the guesser. One can hardly

blame him because he has no means of telling when a top has been reached in a bull market, nor when a bottom has occurred in a bear market. He relies absolutely upon that "judgment," of which he is so proud. One of the worst cases I know of happened last year, when a man had a profit of \$50,000, and finally took a \$20,000 loss. It cleaned him; being too greedy never got a man anything.

I cannot go into these various laws which rule and govern prices. The law of price is the easiest to explain, for it is nothing more or less than the index figure of commodity prices. Roger Babson is to a large extent responsible for this. His information is on file in every reputable broker's office for those who want to read and learn. I noticed the other day that he gives the average for the 16 commodities—which of course includes wheat—at 168. This means that a bushel of wheat should bring to the producer \$1.68 if he is going to be able to buy its equivalent in woolens, cottons, etc.

"Then I am right," I can hear Mr. Wiseman say. "Wheat is still a buy at \$1.50 the place where I bought it at this morning."

"Quite right, I must admit provided you can carry it until next spring. But the law of averages distinctly states that lower prices must first occur, and when they do you will be chased to the woods, unless your pocket book is long enough to stand the strain of a big drop. 168 will not change very much more than three cents during the next 12 months. Your wheat price on the options board will fluctuate 60 cents during the same time. This is conservative; it can do a little more. You must understand that we have in Canada 400,000,000 bushels of wheat; 300,000,000 of this must be sold for export; not immediately, but between now and next August. Some of it will be sold for as low as \$1.25; some for 130, lots of it for 140, 150, and right up to the top whatever it might be. When the smoke of the battle clears away the average will be between the top and the bottom. Last year it worked out to a cent of what Babson said it was worth, plus the workings of another law, known as Gregory King's. The pool got the average of the Canadian crop price alright."

I mentioned a little while ago about information on file in every decent broker's office. I have gone in during the market hours while the majority

were betting on the figures appearing on the blackboard, and found myself alone with the most wonderful information obtainable.

The various wires coming from Chicago containing news relative to the grain market were being passed around to the traders in the board room, and eagerly read. Outside of a few wires the news is not worth the paper it is typed on. It is chiefly the various opinions of certain big grain men who might have an axe to grind in disseminating the news. Anything with Broomhall's name on it is worth studying for they have nothing to gain by sending out anything but what they consider to be the truth of crop conditions. Personally, I would leave the "Poison Sheet," as it is jocularly called, strictly alone. But the Babson chart is a totally different matter. You can get more information here relative to grain prices than from any outside source.

And real information is worth its weight in rubies to the traders. The unfortunate part of it is that there are so few of them who make use of it to good advantage, because, dealing as it does with the science of economics, and mixed up with a lot of figures, the average trader does not take much notice of it simply because he does not understand. To the student it is illuminating, and sheds lots of light upon the dark spots of the market.

The one desire of the guesser is to get tips from those who have made a good trade or two. "What do you think it is going to do?" is the most pertinent query morning after morning. Anyone who is a little more successful in guessing the market is bombarded every time the market makes a turn up or down. A man may be a consistent bull, or a chronic bear and make a turn—as he is bound to do if he stays "put"—and immediately he is invested with the Order of the Ancient Guild of Correct Guessers, and wears the halo of reflected glory. "What did I tell you," accent on the "I," Mr. Editor please—is also often heard.

One of the most sorrowful sights is to see those who are wrong on the market going around asking questions and getting advice from those who are right for the time being. Quite often the advice takes the form of hedging; that is to say: if a man is long at 150 and the market has declined to 145, he can sell in another future month in order to prevent further loss if the market continues on its downward course. Hedging has been the means of ruining more traders than anything else invented, for in order to hedge successfully, a man requires two sets of brains—which unfortunately the average individual does not possess—one set to tell him accurately when to take off his long commitments, and the other set to tell him when the market has touched the bottom. The broker sits back and enjoys the comedy for he is the one who really benefits without any risk, commissions being paid upon two trades instead of one.

One of the successful stock traders on the New York Exchange was once asked the secret of his success. He didn't tell the whole of it by any means, but one remark he made seemed so full of good common sense as applied to trading that I am going to give it here. He said: "When I make a trade I have a certain definite plan in my mind; I know the reason why I am making it. I am making it for a profit, but if it goes against me, I immediately get out of the market and take my loss whatever it might be, for I know my judgment was faulty. Then I wait until I think it is right and trade accordingly." Good advice. Do I hear any answers in the affirmative?

Another successful trader is a student of psychology. He very quietly circulates around the various offices, watching the crowd and listening to what they have to say. When he finds from various sources that at least 80 per cent. of the traders are bullish and can see from the board that the market has had a big rise, he commences to sell on

Continued on Page 23



Questions Farmers are Asking

Early vs. Late Summerfallow

Q.—Do you favor early plowing of the summerfallow or early cultivation with late plowing?

A.—The object of the summerfallow is to conserve moisture and control weeds. Both of the plans mentioned in your letter do this, and they appear to be equally effective if the early cultivation has really been thorough enough to keep the weeds down.

The plan of early cultivation to control weeds and later plowing of the fallow has two important advantages. It is the better plan where soil drifting is troublesome and the land is kept in better condition for plowing throughout the summerfallowing period. The danger in this plan is that cultivation will not be sufficient to handle the weeds. This is most apt to happen in seasons of vigorous growth.

Plowing Under Sweet Clover

Q.—I am planning to grow sweet clover on a portion of my land for the purpose of plowing under. When should the plowing be done?

A.—Sweet clover should be plowed under at the time of summerfallowing. It should therefore be seeded with the grain crop of the preceding year. It is quite important that the clover be not too tall when it is turned under. On account of its rapid growth it is wise to begin as early as possible when the clover is only a few inches high. Too many people are making the mistake of allowing it to reach the blossoming stage, with the result that more material is turned under than can be incorporated with the soil in one season. This leaves the soil porous and in poor physical condition for the next year's crop. Figure on an average height of 12 inches for best results.

Low-land Grass Mixture

Q.—What is a suitable grass mixture to sow on a piece of low land that is subject to flooding in the spring?

A.—Red top is the only grass, the seed of which is handled commercially, that will live under water for more than a short period.

It usually happens, however, that a low-lying field dries up in the spring irregularly, only parts of it remaining under water for any considerable time. For this reason it is usually best to seed a mixture in which red top is included together with other moisture-loving plants, such as timothy, meadow fescue and alsike clover. Western rye grass should also be included. Four pounds each of the seed of these crops make a good mixture. The red top may be kept separate and broadcasted on those parts of the field where water remains the longest. Alsike clover should only be used in the park belt and may be omitted to reduce cost of seed.

Alkali Resistant Crops

Q.—What crops would you suggest for hay and pasture to grow on a field that has too much alkali for profitable crops of wheat?

A.—Oats are more resistant to alkali than wheat. Where neither of these are satisfactory the land may produce hay or pasture by the use of such crops as western rye grass, brome grass and sweet clover. Of course, there is a limit of tolerance above which no kind of plant will grow. Western rye grass is probably more tolerant of alkali than any other crop that we grow. Brome grass, also, by virtue of its aggressive-

Prof. L. E. Kirk, Field Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, answers the questions which come up oftenest in his correspondence with farmers

ness, appears to do fairly well in alkali soils. Sweet clover, when once established, is notably productive on alkali soils. The alkali salts, however, are hard on the young seedlings, making it difficult sometimes to get a stand. It is therefore advisable to sow more seed under such conditions. On bad spots a top dressing of manure worked into the soil helps considerably. This is a case where a mixture is likely to be more satisfactory than one of the crops alone. A mixture of seven pounds each of western rye grass, brome grass and sweet clover is recommended.

Sweet Clover and Soil Fertility

Q.—Am I well advised to sow sweet clover to keep up the fertility of the soil?

A.—Sweet clover is one of the best of legumes for maintaining the nitrogen and organic matter of the soil, but there is much misunderstanding regarding the value of legume crops for this purpose. In general, the poorer the soil in nitrogen the more advantage may be had from growing legumes and the richer the soil, the less there is to be gained. On medium fertile soils, legumes derive approximately one-third of their nitrogen from the soil and two-thirds from the air. About one-third of this is located in the roots and two-thirds in the tops of the plants. Hence, if the crop is cut for hay and only the roots and stubble are plowed under, the soil is neither richer nor poorer in nitrogen. Nevertheless, anything that tends to keep up the nitrogen supply is well worth while and the gain in organic matter is valuable. Some of our soils are rich enough in nitrogen while others need building up in this constituent. The lighter types of soil and some of the older farmed areas require the addition of organic matter which sweet clover is able to supply. The advice to grow sweet clover belongs chiefly to those whose soil needs the crop and whose livestock need the feed.

Sweet Clover vs. Alfalfa

Q.—How does sweet clover compare with alfalfa to use in a rotation?

A.—Both sweet clover and alfalfa are acknowledged to be excellent for soil improving standpoint. Experimental data to show just which is the best is not available but investigation along this line is in progress. As a feed crop alfalfa is unexcelled. Sweet clover is equally rich in nutrients but is less palatable. Many feeding experiments and the experience of farmers have shown that it is an excellent feed both as hay and pasture. In comparing the two crops the big difference comes in cost of seed, productiveness under dry conditions, and the way in which they fit into the rotation. Because sweet clover seed is so much cheaper than Grimm alfalfa seed it may be used in a large way to improve the soil. Because it is a biennial it meets the requirements of a short rotation better than alfalfa. Sweet clover is also more productive

than alfalfa where the moisture supply is limited.

On the other hand, considering the perennial habit of alfalfa the seed cost may be spread over four or five years, making it comparable to sweet clover. There are many circumstances in the eastern part of the province when a perennial legume that may be left down for a few years would be an advantage.

A mixture of 10 pounds of western rye grass and five pounds of alfalfa has given excellent results at Saskatoon. It is also the most productive hay crop at Indian Head. The use of alfalfa in this way deserves wider attention. It is more practicable than seeding alfalfa alone.

Time of Seeding Sweet Clover

Q.—When is the best time to seed sweet clover?

A.—We have seeded sweet clover on the first day of each month from May to October, inclusive, for a number of years. Invariably the best stands have been secured from the May and June seedings. Fair stands have been secured in July and rarely in August when moisture conditions are right. Seedings made on September and October 1 are always a failure.

As sweet clover is usually seeded with a nurse crop we strongly recommend, for the prairie area, sowing early in the spring with wheat and preferably on summerfallow. This plan permits of shallow seeding and ensures sufficient moisture for a sturdy first year growth of sweet clover. Where the clover is seeded with a second or third crop as in the park belt, later seedings and other methods may be followed because of the better moisture conditions.

Rye for Hay

Q.—A number of my neighbors grow spring rye for hay. Is this worth while?

A.—Where you live, in southwestern Saskatchewan, feed in mid-summer is sometimes very scarce and if one has a few acres of rye to cut, it sometimes relieves a bad situation. Rye hay is not as palatable or nutritious as oat hay, but it is a good feed at that, and is ready for use before oats. Winter rye is earlier than spring rye and more productive when it does not winter kill. For hay, rye should be cut just as it is heading out.

Millet and Sudan Grass

Q.—Is millet a good hay crop? Is sudan grass better?

A.—Millet is being used to some extent in all parts of Saskatchewan as a hay crop. It usually yields well and the hay is very satisfactory for cattle but less so for horses except as part of the ration. Millet grows only in warm weather and then very rapidly, so that it should be seeded late, around the first of June. This is quite an advantage.

The best kind of millet for hay in this country is the foxtail type. The Siberian and similar varieties are recommended. Millet is a better crop than Sudan grass for most localities in this province.

Corn vs. Sunflowers

Q.—Which is better as a silage crop for central Saskatchewan, corn or sunflowers?

A.—There are four considerations—yield, feeding value, ease of handling and dependability. At Saskatoon sunflowers have yielded 50 per cent. more than corn; the feeding value is just as good; but they are difficult to harvest without a corn binder and always heavy to handle. In the southern part of the province the argument for corn is much stronger; in the northern part sunflowers are the more important crop.

In central Saskatchewan a safe policy would be to sow equal acreages of each. In good years the silo could be filled with sunflowers and the corn fed in the sheaf. In poor crop years both corn and sunflowers will be available for the silo.

Summer Feed

Q.—What is a good method of providing summer feed for 10 cows on a half-section prairie farm which is all under cultivation?

A.—Livestock should be maintained as far as possible on pasture during the summer months as this is both the cheapest and most satisfactory method. However, on a farm which is all under cultivation it is hardly profitable under our conditions to provide a permanent pasture large enough for even a few animals at all times. The best plan would appear to be to seed down a reasonable area—20 to 30 acres—to a perennial grass like brome and provide feed in other ways to supplement the pasture when necessary.

If the pasture may be depended on for May and June, it can be supplemented in July, August and September, either by an annual pasture of oats (or grain mixture) or by row crops grown beside the pasture to be cut daily and fed over the fence. Some alfalfa in cultivated rows will be ready for June 20 to July 15. Oats in rows would come in about this time and a little later corn. The latter is hard to beat for this purpose and is greatly relished by milking cows. Sunflowers can be used in this way also.

A few farmers prefer to fill an extra silo in the fall to feed in the summer. The plan works well if a silo is available.

If the farm is fenced into several fields which are farmed in rotation with grasses and sweet clover so that at least one field is available each year for pasture—this is the ideal method of providing summer feed for livestock.

Rotation

Q.—Suggest a suitable rotation for a grain farm with some livestock in central Saskatchewan.

A good rotation which may be modified in various ways is as follows:

1. Fallow.
2. Wheat.
3. Fallow substitute.
4. Wheat or oats seeded down with sweet clover.
5. Two cuttings of sweet clover hay or one of hay and pasture.

This provides for two-fifths of the area in grain and two seasons in five in which moisture is conserved; grass may replace sweet clover. The fallow substitute year may be omitted in areas where it is not needed.

Protein Content and Prices

Determining factor on Minneapolis market where millers buy for consumption—Importance to producer in an off-year

CONFIRMED reports on the Argentine crop coming to maturity for the January harvest tell of copious rains which have damaged the crop. This on top of the reliable reports on the continued drought in Australia, which means a much smaller crop than a year ago, unites to give prospects for a much higher price being paid for the 1925 Canadian crop now being marketed. The Russian bogey has been pretty well dissipated for this year. The United States crop being 180,000,000 bushels short of what it went in 1924, probably means the American millers will want to buy more Canadian wheat than they generally find any demand for in normal years. American wheat prices and the ways of their markets will have more than usual interest for Canadian farmers this season. It is the rule in Minneapolis and other markets in the United States where millers buy wheat to buy from the sample. Last year, about this time, prices for cash wheat in Minneapolis were running from 10 cents to 50 cents above the quotations in the futures markets. American futures were then well below quotations in the Winnipeg markets, where cash prices were close up or below market quotations, usually a bit higher. The Minneapolis millers paid well for wheat which registered high protein value, an occasional car running over 15 per cent., one Montana car being credited with 19 per cent. Canadian wheat has high protein value and will bring more on the sample market than most dark northern spring wheat sold on the Minneapolis market.

For the week ending November 21, according to the Washington official grain market review, premiums ran from one to 12 cents. Twelve per cent. protein No. 1 dark northern was quoted at the close of the week at Minneapolis at 15 cents over the December price; 12½ per cent., 13 cents to 16 cents over;

and 13 per cent. 16 cents to 20 cents over; No. 1 amber durum was quoted at two to 20 cents over December prices.

Taking market prices for Saturday, November 21, the Winnipeg December price closed at \$1.38 3-8. Buying wheat at that price the American importer would have to add 42 cents duty for home consumption, which would bring the wheat up to \$1.80 3-8, plus freight to Minneapolis, which may be disregarded as it would not be much more than to Fort William.

The Minneapolis price for December closed at \$1.54½ same date. Add to that 20 cents for high protein wheat content possessed by much Canadian grain, the price being paid for some American wheat, and the difference between Winnipeg and Minneapolis is seen to be only a matter of 6½ cents, which on high protein content of 16 and over would be wiped out. In the situation just ahead it is apparent that Canadian wheat will be wanted.

In a protein survey of the Minnesota wheat crop of 1925, in the Northwestern Miller, by R. C. Sherwood, director of the State Testing Mill at Minneapolis, it is shown from 683 samples taken from all counties in the state that the average protein content for 1925 was 11.67 per cent. as compared with 11.50 in 1924.

High Premiums Paid in 1924

During the marketing of the 1924 crop substantial premiums were paid for high protein, in many cases 30 to 40 cents per bushel, and in at least one case 65 cents. The latter premium was for Montana wheat of 19 per cent. protein. The amount of the premium offered for a given percentage of protein fluctuated considerably during the 1924-25 season.

Wheat containing 11 per cent. protein

Continued on Page 23

Electric Windmills

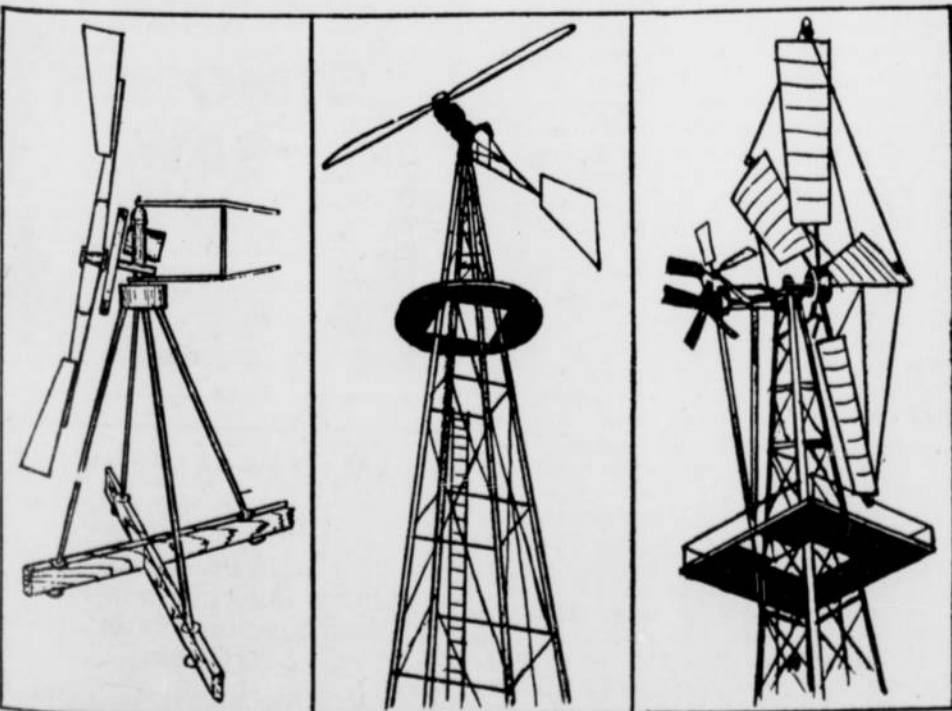
By William Aitkenhead

"ELECTRICITY from the Wind," "Power from the Skies," have become international phrases. American and European engineers and inventors are pushing back the boundaries and bringing about refinements in wind generating equipment for the farm.

Four different types of electric windmills were in operation the past summer at the British Agricultural Shows in Chester and Glasgow. When it comes to making claims these Britishers "out-yank" the Yankee. "This

mill is 100 per cent. Our wheel is so designed that it will deliver current in a four-mile wind," but "I hae ma doubts," as a four-mile wind is very docile. However, the idea is correct from the fact that summer breezes largely range around seven miles per hour in the eastern half of the prairie. An electric windmill, to carry a summer load, must be able to generate electricity from the prevailing winds if it is to be of value on the farms of Western Canada.


To obtain efficiency in low winds



Left—This Scottish development is guaranteed to deliver electric current in a five-mile wind. Light weight is a feature, any part can be carried to the top of the tower by one man.

Centre—This propeller, weighing 18 pounds, displaced a 14-foot vane wheel.

Right—High-powered windmill. As much as 100 horsepower can be delivered in a 25-mile wind. The pivoted blades turn edgewise to the wind when the speed becomes excessive.



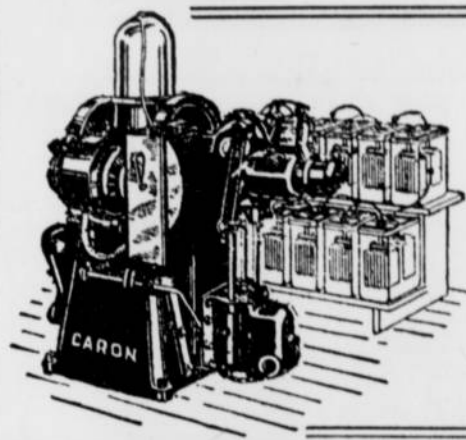
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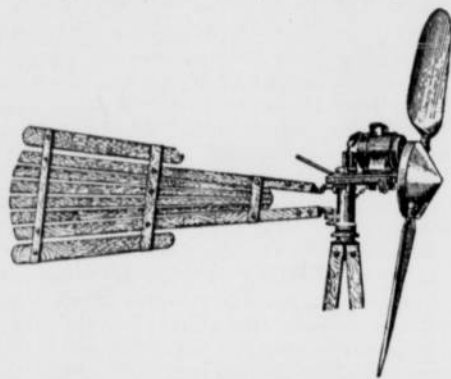
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many departures have been made from the conventional vane-wheel, and startling results have been obtained. A two-bladed propeller, easily carried in one hand, has displaced a 14-foot vane-wheel with a consequent reduction of the weight of the generating machinery from 1,560 pounds to less than 400 pounds, quite a difference in weight atop the tower supporting it.

A self-feathering propeller is another development. To obtain efficiency in low winds the blade comes back to a steep, wind-catching angle. When the speed increases, centrifugal force flattens the angle to suit high speed conditions. A popular German type uses a four-bladed propeller. The French have already done much experimenting with propeller mills of a large size.

Vane-wheel designers also are hot on the trail of a wheel which will run fast in low winds and still not over race in high winds. They have departed



Centrifugal force changes the blade angle in this wind propeller. The dynamo drive is by friction wheel inside the cone.

from the flat wheel and use a sparsely-bladed conical-shaped wheel with the big end out. The claim is that the wheel is freed from retarding eddy currents, and the shape and replacements of the blades prevent excessive speed in high winds.

The design of an effective battery-charging windmill is still in a "free-for-all" condition, but we may have the assurance that after the ups and downs will come a thoroughly practical plant of real help in making electric current for the average farm.

Checking Grain Drills

According to Prof. Blauser, Department of Farm Mechanics, Illinois College of Agriculture, scales or gauges used on grain drills cannot always be depended upon, for tests have shown that in some cases they are off as much as 25 per cent. It therefore is a good practice to test the grain drill frequently to make sure that it is sowing the desired amount of grain. Errors may be caused by the kind and purity of the grain and frequently by worn parts in old drills. Short pieces of stem also cause inaccurate sowing. Consequently, seed grain should always be recleaned to remove the short pieces of straw and weed stems as well as the weed seeds and small grains.

Calibrating the grain drill is a simple matter and requires but a few minutes. In doing this calibrating, it is first necessary to determine the number of times the wheel revolves while one acre is being sown. This can be determined by dividing the area of one acre—43,560 square feet—by the area which is sowed by the drill during one revolution of the wheel. For example, a drill with 12 seed tubes that are seven inches apart will sow a strip seven feet wide. Then if the circumference of the wheel is 12½ feet, the area which is sowed by the drill during each revolution of the wheel can be determined by multiplying seven feet by 12½ feet. This gives 87½ square feet. Dividing the area of one acre—43,560 square feet—by 87½ square feet then shows that it takes 497.8 revolutions of the wheel to sow an acre. With this figure determined, one or both wheels of the drill should be raised so that they can be turned by hand. With the box full of grain, the drill should be set at a certain rate and the wheel given a sufficient number of revolutions to sow a quarter or half an acre. The grain that is sowed should be caught and weighed and checked against the setting of the drill. This will show the error if there is one and adjustments may be made accordingly.

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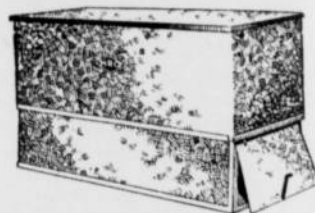


Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

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Easier Starting in Cold Weather

Some gas engine operators may think this idea of "Easier Starting in Cold Weather" is an out-and-out fraud, after a particularly disheartening fight with the fliver or tractor on some below zero morning, but there are a few fundamentals about starting a car or a tractor in cold weather, which, if known, and followed, will cut down very much the labor and worry of getting the engine to go.

Assuming that the engine is in operating condition but very cold, just two things are necessary to get it to start. The first is to get in the cylinder under partial compression, a mixture of air and vaporized fuel of such a proportion to be exploded; and second, to have occur in the cylinder at the proper time a spark hot enough to explode this charge.

Ordinarily there is not very much trouble in cold weather in getting a spark hot enough to fire a good mixture. While a storage battery, when very cold is sluggish, and may not seem to have much power, it usually will furnish plenty of current to give a good spark; and hence there is usually no trouble where battery ignition is used. Where dry cells are used for starting, they will be much more responsive if warmed up a little. Where the spark depends on a magneto, there should be no trouble in securing a spark, provided the engine can be cranked past dead centre with something near the usual speed. But it is very seldom that the failure to start is due to lack of a spark.

But getting into the cylinder an explosive mixture of air and vaporized fuel—"Ay, there's the rub." It sounds easy enough, but often is quite troublesome. Modern gasoline is rather heavy and vaporizes rather slowly even in hot weather unless artificial heat from the exhaust and the hot cylinders is supplied; while at 20 below zero and inside an engine even colder, it simply refuses to vaporize at all.

There are two ways to attack the problem. The easiest way is to prime the engine with some fuel which will evaporate at the low temperatures, and this is the plan I most earnestly recommend if you wish to save yourself hard work and worry in starting. Have priming cocks or priming spark plugs on the engine, and in very cold weather keep a can or bottle of half ether and half high-test gasoline. Pour a thimbleful of this into each priming cup or the air intakes, choke the engine so as to draw this with some gasoline into the cylinder, let this stand for two or three minutes so the ether will evaporate, and then switch on the ignition and see if the engine will not start as soon as you try it. Usually two or three primings with the ether mixture will start an engine in the coldest weather. Remember, however, that the ether-high-test gasoline mixture must be carried in a stoppered bottle, in an oil can with an arrangement for closing up the spout, or in one of the type of cans in which the top screws on. If left open even for a short time, the ether will evaporate and the mixture will have no value for starting purposes. No danger need be felt that the ether will have any bad effects on the engine when used for starting in this way.

Methods of Applying Heat

Unless some such volatile primer is used, artificial heat of some kind will have to be applied to the fuel mixture. One way to do this is to fill the radiator with hot water; but this is usually not practicable, as the radiator will likely contain an anti-freezing mixture and there will be no way of saving it and using it again. Also it may not be convenient to heat from three to 10 gallons of hot water. Another way is to wrap a rag around the intake manifold and pour boiling water over it, taking care that the water does not get into the carburetor or air intake, or on to the ignition parts. This is often all that is required. Sometimes a hot iron wedge or stone may be laid against the intake manifold until it is heated up enough to vaporize the fuel. Sometimes a loose bag of sand is heated in an oven as hot as it will

stand and then is wrapped around the carburetor or intake manifold. These are all more or less effective when used thoroughly and with good judgment.

Still another method of applying heat in starting is a heating element placed some place about the carburetor or manifold, and heated for a minute or two before trying to start by passing through the heating element a current from the storage battery. As the fuel from the carburetor must pass directly over the red-hot wire, it is quite effective in vaporizing the fuel. The drain on the battery is quite severe, but as it lasts only a very few minutes and comes only a few times a day, it is not so serious as it seems. The battery can be saved a great deal if the owner will turn the engine over a few times by hand before trying to start it on a cold morning.

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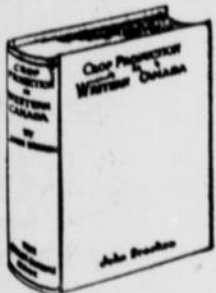
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

A Correction

In The Guide issue of November 18, there was published a resolution passed by the executive of the federal Progressive party of Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, suggesting that there should be no co-operation between the Progressives and either of the old political parties unless it be upon a basis for the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. By an error in the introductory paragraph it was stated that this resolution had come from the Progressive executive committee of the constituency of Nelson, Man., whereas The Guide is informed that the Nelson executive has passed

no resolution upon the subject whatever.

Seed Crop Registration in Canada For the Year 1925-26

	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	18,974	500,266
Oats	10,494	508,502
Barley	1,017	45,438
Corn	250	12,795
Flax	297	3,332
Peas	48	1,450
Soy Beans	15	400
Rye	8	200
	Acres	lbs.
Alfalfa	2,238	262,270
Sweet Clover	26	4,800

A Poultryman Looks Forward

"If winter comes can spring be far behind?" is a very pointed query in poultry circles—F. B. Hutt declares now is the time to prepare for next year's egg and chicken crop

MID-WINTER weather brings to every poultryman its own little crop of troubles.

Among these is the damage done by the freezing of combs and wattles, particularly in the single-comb breeds. This may be occasionally bad enough to seriously affect the egg production of an entire flock. Besides this, frosted and bleeding combs are often picked at by the birds, and unless the flock is carefully watched some birds may literally bleed to death.

Frozen headgear is much more prevalent in damp, poorly-ventilated hen houses than in those that are dry and well ventilated, even though the latter be several degrees colder. It is a mistake to try to shut the house up tight to keep out the cold.

Some protection can be obtained for birds that seem particularly susceptible to frozen combs by an application of vaseline. This is also an excellent ointment to use on combs that have been frozen. A common practice is to "dub" males having large single combs, that is to cut the comb off rather short with a pair of scissors. Bleeding can usually be stopped by applying cold water. Needless to say such birds should be kept apart from the flock till the wound has healed.

Good Water Supply

Another winter problem is that of maintaining a supply of water or milk. In our climate it is difficult to keep the drinking water from freezing up, and even in houses that may get enough sunlight during the day to prevent freezing, the drinking pans invariably freeze solid at night.

Where most poultrymen fall down is in not having something for the hens to drink just before they go to roost. Observation will show that the last thing a hen does before hopping up to the perches, is to take a drink. It has also been noted that in most cases a hen that has been on the nest to lay will take a drink as soon as she gets off—even sometimes before she cackles. These observations bear out the expectation that the hen, with her high temperature and fast respiration, would require a plentiful supply of water. Eggs, apart from the shell, are almost 75 per cent. water.

While it is true that a hen will drink less water in winter than in summer, still the water should be there when it is wanted. Patented devices for keeping drinking water from freezing are on the market and work fairly well. A simple way of overcoming the difficulty is to fill the drinking pan in the morning, add warm water at noon, if necessary, then at the night feed empty the water all out and fill the dish with snow. This not only saves the trouble of thawing out drinking pans in the morning, but the birds seem to relish the change and whether either snow or water is available, will go after the other quite keenly when it is supplied.

Good winter egg records have been made when snow only, and no water, was supplied. Such a system is by all odds better than supplying water in the morning, which may freeze by noon and leave the hens nothing to drink till the following morning.

Heating

Some poultrymen have reported excellent results obtained by using a stove to take the chill off the poultry house. The danger of using artificial heat is that the house may become quite warm during the day and then get much colder at night. Heat in itself is undoubtedly a good thing in our winter climate. The trouble is that variations in temperature are so difficult to control when heating is attempted in poultry houses, and such variations are very likely to result in an epidemic of colds and pneumonia. The question of heating hen houses is one that needs considerable investigation.

A question often asked is: "Is it better to keep the hens shut in in

cold weather or to let them run outside?" It all depends on what the owner wants to get. The general experience is that hens will lay better if confined during the winter. However, their eggs will hatch much better in the spring if the hens have been running around the barnyard during the winter. It is, of course, the better plan to keep the birds shut up on stormy days. However, recalling the trouble experienced with poor hatches in recent years, it seems that the best results will be obtained in the long run if the farmer let the hens out on every possible opportunity. Possibly this may result in sacrificing some winter eggs, but this loss will be very small and will be more than offset by the increased hatchability of the eggs.

This greater hatchability has hitherto been considered as almost entirely due to the greater exercise had by the hens when allowed the run of the barnyard. Recent developments in biochemical research would seem to indicate that another factor is also very important. It has been found that in sunlight there is an "accessory factor" equivalent to the "antirachitic vitamin" or "vitamin D." This vitamin affects the growth of bones and teeth, and also of the entire animal, by reason of its assistance in the assimilation of calcium and phosphorus. Unfortunately, when sunlight passes through glass this factor is absorbed, and hence the sunlight inside the window has lost the valuable antirachitic factor of the sunlight out-of-doors. This factor has been definitely shown to have a great effect on the growth of chicks, and experimental work to date would seem to indicate that it also affects hatchability of the eggs, although definite results on this work have not yet been published.

At any rate, it will certainly pay to let the hens outside, especially on sunny days.

Looking Ahead

Right now is a good time to bring to the attention of the farmer-poultryman the quotation: "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" It is not too early to think of the 1926 crop of chicks. It is perhaps not time yet to talk of incubators and early chicks, but it is high time for every farmer to make sure of good male birds for this season. It will not hurt to use a male bird two years in the same flock, or even to use one of last year's cockerels with the pullets hatched from the same flock, provided that there is no evident weakness. In general, the safest plan is to get new males at least every two years.

In buying a rooster, first of all get one that is pure-bred and of the same variety as the flock he is to be mated with. If at all possible find out what egg-laying records are behind him. It is not enough that a bird be pure-bred—there are scrub pure-breds in poultry as in everything else. A breeding male should be broad in the back, bright in the eye, alert, deep bodied and long in the keel. Most farmers can pick out a good, vigorous cockerel. The thing to do is to get one before the good ones are all gone.

A "Classified Ad." Will Sell It

Read the "Classified" advertising section, and see the variety of offerings listed. You may find something you need or see where someone wants something you can sell.

The cost of advertising surplus farm products, poultry, livestock, seed grain and machinery is small—the results are very profitable. For rates and other information see top of page 24.

CHICKADEE

YEAST FOOD
for POULTRY

Rich in Vitamines
Makes Poultry
Healthier and
More Productive



1½ lb Cans - \$1.00
Delivered anywhere in Canada
12½ lb Cans - \$5.00
Express Charges Collect
BOOKLET FREE
E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

BOOKLET
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CREAM WANTED

A pay check every day in the year
if you ship a can of cream. Keep
producing and shipping cream to
any one of our 27 Creameries.

POULTRY EGGS
(Live or Dressed) **DAIRY BUTTER**

Purchased at our Cold Storage Plants
Melfort N. Battleford Weyburn
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Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed
SHIP TO THE NEAREST—
SAVE EXPRESS

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SASKATCHEWAN

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CREAMERIES LTD.

REGINA SASK.



**75,000 farmers Buy,
Sell and Exchange
through the classified
columns**

**Vita Gland Tablets Are
Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay
Within Three Days**

Hens have glands just as human beings have and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG-producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

Cyclopedia of Horticulture

Standard work on horticultural development in the
United States and Canada

TO any person interested in horticulture including fruit, flowers and vegetables the Cyclopedia of Horticulture, compiled by L. H. Bailey, is undoubtedly the most valuable work yet published. Professor Liberty H. Bailey, of Cornell University, is probably the outstanding



A Manitoba-grown pumpkin

horticultural authority on the American continent. As a horticultural teacher, author and editor, his experience is most extensive. When he set out to compile this cyclopedia he secured the assistance of 300 different authorities including the foremost horticulturists of Canada and the United States. The work was begun in 1914, and six volumes were published, the final volume appearing in 1917, and the set was sold at \$48. Revisions have been made and the whole has been bound in a three-volume set, published in the early part of 1925 by the MacMillan Company of Canada, Toronto, and now sells at \$25 postpaid.

The three-volume edition of Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture comprises 3,638 pages of large size, measuring 7½ inches by 10½ inches. It is profusely illustrated, showing almost every kind of horticultural implement and device, pictorial views of plants and flowers and photographs of eminent horticulturists. There are no less than 4,056 small illustrations and 120 full page plates, many of them being in colors. The contents of the books are arranged alphabetically with headings on the top of the pages, so that this in itself contains a very ready system of reference. In addition, however, there is a very complete detailed index. To make it more readily useful to those wishing to turn the information to practical account there is a special classified index for cultivators and propagators by which they can turn readily to any article on any subject of cultivation and propagation in which they may be interested.

Contents

To give a satisfactory idea of the contents of this cyclopedia is rather difficult in the space available. For the botanist who wishes to study the plant kingdom there is a complete key to families and genera, and the English equivalent of all Latin names of species are given. If one is interested in apple growing he will find the subject dealt with completely. As an illustration of the exhaustive manner of treatment—there will be found 10 pages devoted to grapes, four pages to lilacs, five pages to sweet peas, 10 pages to strawberries, 20 pages to roses, six pages to plums, 12 pages to pears. Every cultivated flower, fruit and vegetable on the North-American continent is described, giving usually its origin and history, where it is most successfully grown, the method of cultivation and propagation. Every vegetable is treated similarly and the same with all flowers and shrubs, annual and perennial.

The enthusiast on landscape gardening will find a generous section of the

work devoted to that subject. The use of fertilizers, irrigation, soil management and all the cultural subjects are dealt with by different competent authorities. One very interesting part of the work is a series of brief biographical sketches of the leading horticulturists of America giving their work. Here will be found the story of the man who originated the Concord grape, the McIntosh Red apple, the Delicious apple, the Crimson Beauty apple and many other of the horticultural delights which are so common now.

Study of Trees

Perhaps one of most useful sections of the book is that devoted to the study of trees, the history of tree collections and the cultivation and care of shade trees generally. Over 200 years ago in France the tree collection habit began and has slowly spread throughout the world. The most famous arboretum on the North-American continent is at Harvard University, known as the Arnold Arboretum, founded by a merchant named James Arnold, who died in 1868, and left \$100,000 for the purpose.

Anyone interested in bird study will find illustrated suggestions for bird houses, pen drawings of the familiar birds and information as to their economic value.

The breeding of new plants is more and more becoming a subject of interest. Prof. Bailey has devoted a section of his monumental work to this subject, giving the early history of plant breeding and the methods of plant improvement by hybridizing and selection or pedigree breeding, and an exposition of the Mendelian theory.

Grafting

For those who are interested in grafting fruit trees or other horticultural stock there is a full description with ample illustrations of the methods used in grafting and budding, showing the tools to use and giving in detail the methods to follow and the care and planting of grafted stock.

Anyone possessing a copy of Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture will have the finest and most complete work ever compiled upon the subject and will find it not only a source of reliable informa-



Cantaloupes in the garden of A. J. Blackwell, Lloydminster, Sask.

tion but also interesting reading on any and every phase of horticulture on the North-American continent.

Turn Down Hoover's "Help"

Government regulation of farmers' co-operatives has not found favor with the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations in the U.S. The offer of Secretaries Hoover and Jardine to back legislation for a federal marketing commission of five to regulate farmers' affairs has been turned down with scant grace.

The essence of co-operation has always been its independence of governmental assistance and its reliance on its own membership for strength and progress, declares the All American Co-operative Commission in commending the National Council's decision. Many farmers' organizations are suspicious of federal control, which would mean that the friends of big business would have regulatory power over the farmers' enterprises. They prefer independence and self-reliance to any invitation to "lie down with the lion."



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Send for my big new free harness book. Tells how I send Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Amazing success—thousands in use in Canada.

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Saves repairs. Walsh special 900 steel test leather, which is explained in big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles: back pad, side backer, breechingless, etc. \$5 after 30 days trial—balance is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

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the Buyer**

Send your hides to the old reliable tannery, where you get the best prices—where you can get good leather or fine winter robes at the least cost.

We pay freight on hides for tanning and make a liberal freight allowance on hides sold to us.

Wm. Bourke & Co.

BRANDON, MAN. REGINA, SASK.

**The largest Fur Dealer
in Western Canada**

J. H. Bryan Adams Building
EDMONTON - ALTA.

**Wanted 100,000
RABBIT SKINS**

**WILL PAY HIGHEST
CASH PRICES**

Send for price list on all Furs.

References: Any Bank or Wholesale House in the City

FISH Follow your doctor's advice and eat OCEAN Fish.

FRESH FISH

Varieties: **SALMON, HALIBUT, COD, HERRING**

We ship approximately equal quantities of each:

100-lb. boxes \$16.00
50-lb. boxes \$ 8.50
35-lb. boxes \$ 6.25

SMOKED FISH

Selected from Finnan Haddies, Kippers, Smoked Salmon, Alaska Black Cod, Bloaters.

20-lb. boxes, our assortment \$3.85
50-lb. boxes, our assortment \$8.50

12 Crabs \$3.00
Prices quoted are express paid to nearest station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Send your remittance and name of nearest station, to:

London Fish Co. Limited

Gore Avenue Wharf, VANCOUVER, B.C.
The Largest and Most Reliable Mail Order Fish House in B.C.

FIRST PRIZE—Choice of Chevrolet, Overland or Star, four-cylinder Sedan, plus 50 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10, thus making the total value \$1,785. This prize will be given if the contestant cannot send in a \$5.00 subscription, but sends in at least one five-year subscription to The Guide for \$3.00.

SECOND PRIZE—Total value \$1,010
\$680 Ford Touring Car, plus 35 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10.

THIRD PRIZE—Total value \$500
\$300 cash, plus 20 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

FOURTH PRIZE—Total value \$400
\$250 cash, plus 15 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

FIFTH PRIZE—Total value \$250
\$150 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SIXTH PRIZE—Total value \$150
\$100 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SEVENTH PRIZE—\$75.
EIGHTH PRIZE—\$60.

NINTH PRIZE—\$55.
TENTH TO FOURTEENTH PRIZES—Five cash prizes of \$50 each.

FIFTEENTH TO TWENTY-FIFTH PRIZES—Eleven cash prizes of \$25 each.

TWENTY-SIXTH TO FIFTIETH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$15 each.

FIFTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-FIFTH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$10 each.

SEVENTY-SIXTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$5.00 each.

13 "Special Prizes" for Solutions sent in before December 28

To encourage contestants to send in their solution as soon as they have finished them, we have decided to give additional special prizes amounting to \$100.

The one that has sent the first correct or nearest correct answer of the puzzle to the contest office on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$25.

The person sending in the second correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$10.

The next 10 persons sending in the correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$5.00 each.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. However, winners of special prizes will not be announced until the contest closes, because the judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time.

MAKE A START TONIGHT!

SECOND PRIZE



FORD Touring Car, 1926 model, five-passenger, value \$680 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car will be obtained from the Dominion Motor Car Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

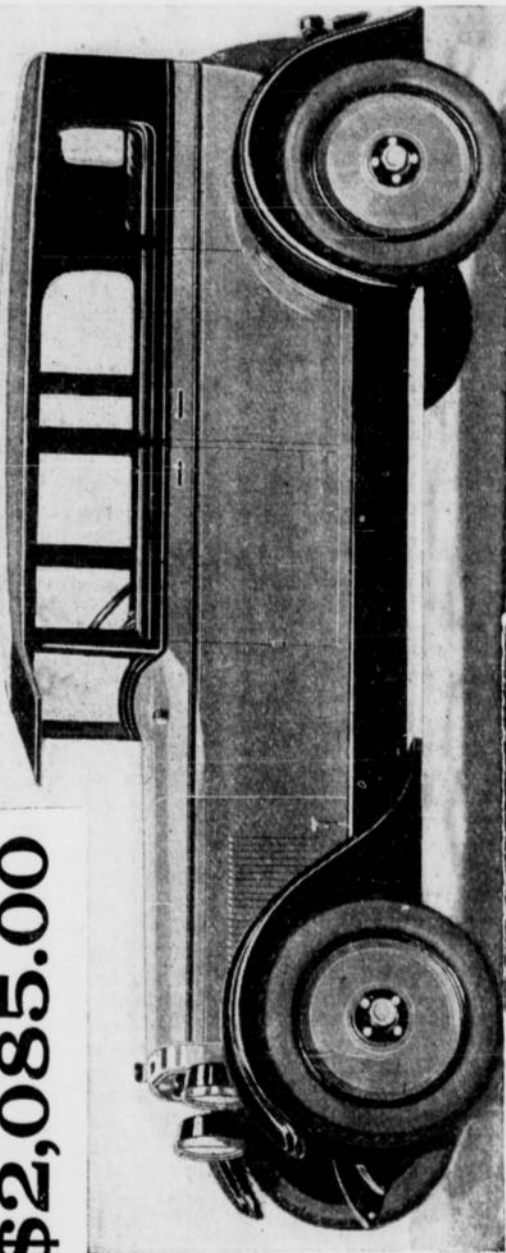
This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as that part of the field and stooks not made with figures, the threshing outfit, strawpile, train, elevator and sky. No part of the background is made with figures. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

A Guide Contest is a Guarantee of Fair and Impartial Treatment

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer to the problem, or how many sheaves are in the field, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers Limited, kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before some of the figures were erased. After the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what numbers were erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

FIRST GRAND AWARD \$2,085.00



You can be the Winner of this Superb Car

This magnificent brand new, Nash-built six-cylinder Ajax Sedan (1925 f.o.b. Winnipeg), with four wheel brakes, full balloon tires, five disc wheels and Duco finish, is the GRAND PRIZE. This car will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Nash-Ajax agent or nearest railroad station. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.

A 7-bearing crankshaft, a force-feed lubricating system, semi-elliptic front and rear springs, semi-floating rear axle, cowl lights, silken curtains, rear-view mirror, automatic windshield wiper, cowl ventilators, transmission lock and extra wheel mounted on rear are all part of standard equipment found on this new product of the Nash plant. The body is finished in a charming shade of deep grey green, trimmed with a gold stripe. The entire Nash factory has been newly remodelled, and the very latest mechanical facilities provided, so that the Nash standard of quality could be coupled with quantity production large enough to take care of the great demand which has been anticipated for this car. You will be proud of its performance and beauty.

Solution and Remittance Blank to be sent in by Contestants

All Contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:

Name _____ P.O. _____ Address _____
My answer to the problem is _____ Sheaves in the Field. Please place the sum of
\$ _____ to my credit, and if this is a winning answer send the prize to:

Name	New or Renewal	Amount
Name _____	_____	\$ _____
Name _____	_____	\$ _____
Name _____	_____	\$ _____
Name _____	_____	\$ _____
Name _____	_____	\$ _____

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

\$1.00 for one year.
\$2.00 for three years.
\$3.00 for five years.
\$5.00 for nine years.

If you have sent in any money or any previous answer to this puzzle give date _____

amount \$ _____, and answer _____ sent in.

IMPORTANT—BE SURE TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Address communications to THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, Care of

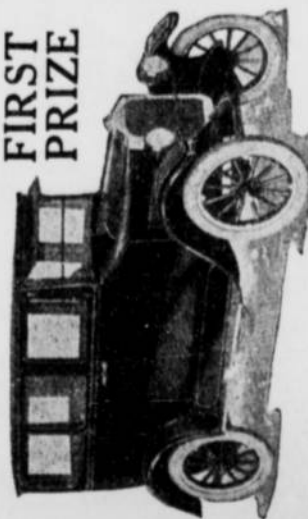
The Grain Growers' Guide

NOTE—If your subscription was sent in by another contestant you must put their name and address below.

Winnipeg, Man.

SEND FOR EXTRA CHARTS

FIRST PRIZE



STAR, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Subscription—Either new or renewal subscriptions (your own or anyone else's) entitle contestants to the full benefits of this contest.

3. Additional puzzle charts, on a Good Grade of paper, may be obtained by writing to The Guide. They will be mailed to you free of charge.

4. Every figure in this picture is complete, and the drawing entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure, the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.

5. Fill out the remittance blank carefully, and send not less than \$1.00 (your own or some other person's) as an entrance fee to the contest and as a subscription at our regular rates (see coupon) to The Grain Growers' Guide. The greatest length of time for which any subscription will be accepted is nine years. Renewal subscriptions count the same as new, and will be extended from the present expiry date shown on the address label on your Guide.

6. Be sure the full amount of the subscription price is sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants are not entitled to any premium, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission.

7. You have the same chance of winning a prize by paying a \$1.00 subscription as you would have by paying a larger amount, but the amount of the first six prizes depends greatly upon the amount of subscription money you send in on the correct or nearest correct answer.

8. You can submit as many answers as you like providing each answer is accompanied by a cash subscription for one year or more, but if one of your answers is correct we wish to make it clear that the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of the prize won by the winning answer.

9. The contest is open to both old and new subscribers alike, anyone may help you in collecting subscriptions or solving the puzzle.

10. Don't send an answer unless you send a subscription (see Rule 5). Readers who give their subscription to some other contestant and later on want to send in their own answer themselves, may do so, providing they write on the coupon the name of the person they paid their subscription to, also the amount paid. No further payment is necessary.

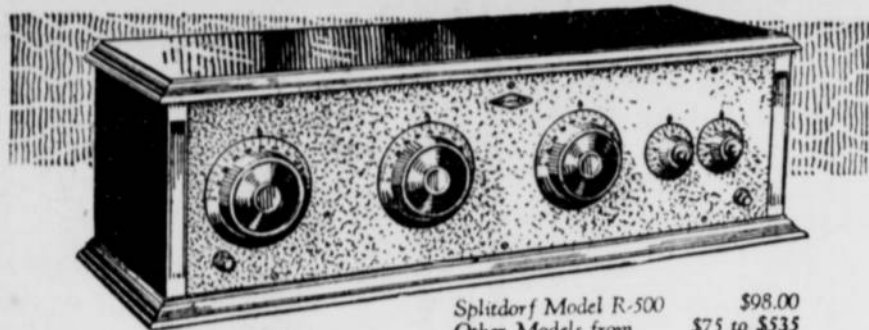
11. All cheques, postal notes, bank, postal or Express money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

12. Not more than one person in any household can win more than one regular prize. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.

13. In case of a tie for any prize a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied for any prize will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.

14. The contest will close in January, but send in your solution as soon as possible, as there are special prizes for some early solution senders. For full details see "Special Prizes."

15. The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations for the protection of contestants or The Guide, to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable, and to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors are assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past.



Splitdorf Model R-500 \$98.00
Other Models from \$75 to \$535

True Tone—

SPLITDORF

Whether they be the sonorous notes of an organ or the crystal clear harmonics of a violin—the booming of a basso or the birdlike trills of a soprano—the Splitdorf Inherently Neutralized Receiver brings them in, clear and true!

Perfect tone and unlimited range are the fundamental specifications of Splitdorf Reception.

Ask the Splitdorf Merchant



We are Distributors for Saskatchewan for

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Largest Radio Stock in Western Canada

Write for our 40-p. Illustrated Price List No. 15

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"SPLITDORF" Distributors for Manitoba and Western Ontario

*Is it Only
with Day-Fan?*

—that you get all broadcastings at pre-told numbers on a single dial?

—that you cut out powerful nearby stations and bring in ones far away with a hair's breadth turn?

—that you have beauty of tone that only a musician can appreciate?

—that you have real ease of operation needing no expert knowledge?

We know the answer. Come in and see if you ever used a set of which these things can be so truly said as of the Day-Fan.

Day-Fan
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DAY-FAN RADIO

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Ask for a Day-Fan
Demonstration

PLEWES LIMITED, 197-199 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
BRUCE ROBINSON SUPPLIES LTD., Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask.
BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC, 514 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

Where There's a Will

"My husband," said the matron, "was a confirmed smoker when I married him a year ago, but today he never touches tobacco."

"That's fine," approved one of the group. "To break off the habit of a lifetime in one year requires a strong will indeed."

"Well," remarked the wife meditatively, "that's just the kind of a will I've got."

Why, of Course

The teacher was hearing the class in history recite. "Now, Dorothy," she said, "who followed Edward VI?"

"Queen Mary," replied Dorothy. "Very good. And who followed Mary?"

The class was silent, but small Elsie waved her hand wildly.

"Well, Elsie, you may tell us who followed Mary."

"Her little lamb."

Some Radio Queries

Questions asked by Guide readers which will interest many other radio fans

Q.—I would like to get a book on radio troubles and how to overcome them. Would you please suggest a book of this type for me?—L. F., Man.

A.—You will find the book entitled, *Radio Simplified*, by Kendall and Koehler, published by C. Winston and Company, helpful.

Q.—The use of a cone type of loud speaker was mentioned in *The Guide*. I have one in the making, and have been trying to solve the problem of converting a Brandes Headpiece to work in this connection. I have made my cone of blotting paper 18 inches in diameter. Could you give me any details as to how I could use the headpiece mentioned and the change that will be necessary.—H. P., Man.

A.—I am afraid I will not be able to give you much information in regard to how to make a cone type loud speaker. The cone type loud speaker referred to in the article in *The Guide* is one that uses a rotating armature like a dynamo. You would need to attach some sort of a needle to the diaphragm of your headset so as to connect it to the apex of the cone.—W. B.

Stages of Amplification

A.—Mr. W. T., Alta. You wish to know how to add one stage of radio-frequency amplification and one stage of audio-frequency amplification. It is a very simple matter to add one stage of audio-frequency amplification to any receiving set. It is also possible to add one stage of radio-frequency but the addition of radio-frequency to any set does not usually lead to very good results as it is necessary to build your set from the ground up when adding radio-frequency. In regard to the tubes I would recommend you to use peanut tubes.

In regard to an aerial, a single wire aerial is all that is necessary for a regenerative radio set. The largest size single wire aerial that I recommend is 40 feet high with the horizontal part 140 feet long, making a total of 180 feet from the end of the aerial down to the set. Fairly good results could be obtained from a regenerative set with a single wire aerial only 25 feet high and with the horizontal part 25 feet long. Usually some size of aerial in between these two will be chosen according to circumstances, a larger aerial giving more distant reception.—Radio Engineer.

Q.—I was interested in an article which appeared in *The Guide* on Vacuum Tubes as Amplifiers. I understand that you can add amplification to the regenerative receiver. I am sending a drawing plan of my set. I would be pleased if you could supply me with a plan of adding amplification to my set without changing anything on it. I would like also to get diagram from two stages of amplification that would operate a loud speaker satisfactorily. I have got 64 stations from coast to coast with this set.

I do not understand the different terms such as tuned radio frequency, audio-frequency and radio-frequency.—L. J., Man.

A.—It is interesting to note that you have got so many stations with your set. By adding an amplifier to it you will be able to get better results as well as loud speaker operation. The drawing sent to you will show you how to make this amplifier. If you use the apparatus as specified you will get good results and will be able to run your loud speaker with satisfactory volume if your loud speaker is a good one. This two-stage amplifier is very economical both of A and B battery and can be attached to any set. Simply connect the terminals marked "input" to the phone binding posts of your set and terminals marked "output" to your loud speaker. Plug your headset into the jack when tuning your station and then by simply pulling out the jack your signals will come in on the loud speaker.

In regard to the different kinds of amplifiers, radio-frequency amplifiers are used to strengthen the signal before

detection. In your regenerative set the regeneration is only radio-frequency amplification using your detector tube also as a radio-frequency amplifier. Somewhat more satisfaction is given by one or two stages of radio-frequency amplification instead of regeneration. It must not be supposed, however, that radio-frequency amplification can be added step by step ahead of the detector tube with any degree of satisfaction. A radio-frequency amplifier must be built from the ground up in order to produce good results. Although I am in a position to offer a stage of tuned radio-frequency to add ahead of any set, I do not consider the advantage gained to be worth while recommending it. I prefer to recommend a complete radio-frequency hook-up. In tuned radio-frequency you tune with a condenser between the various stages.

Audio-frequency amplification is amplification after detection. Previous to detection the vibrations in the signal are about a million per second and are too rapid to effect either the ears or the telephone receiver. Detection brings out the voice or the music by shifting out the slower vibrations of voice and music from the very rapid radio vibrations.

Audio-frequency amplification can be added step by step to any receiving set. One can either add a single stage of audio-frequency amplification and then another stage, or one may add two stages at once.—Radio Engineer.

Q.—We use an aerial about 100 feet long and the poles are 34 feet high. There is a great deal of atmospheric interference in stormy weather in the summer. The electricity seems to collect on the aerial it sparks on the condenser (a spark jumped a quarter of an inch when the aerial was disconnected from the condenser). Our peanut tube was burnt out when aerial was connected to filament. Sometimes when the weather was severe the electricity flowed in a steady stream out of the aerial. It was violet colored and sounded like air escaping through a small hole, and it felt like a current of air when placed a quarter of an inch from the hand. I should like to know what caused this and if this electricity could be used to charge battery.

Arrester Should be Used

A.—What you need is a lightning arrester on your set which is required by the underwriters' rules. I would use a vacuum arrester connecting the arrester to the wire that comes from your antenna before it enters the house to your receiving set and connect the lower end of the lightning arrester to ground. An iron ground rod six feet long driven into wet soil makes a good ground of this kind, although an iron pipe will do. A lightning arrester of this kind will carry the electricity to ground so that you will not receive the effects in your set that you are receiving at present.

In regard to the cause of this, the cause is just the same as the cause of thunder storms and comes from the clouds. Clouds collect in the upper air as we know, due to evaporation of water from the surface of the earth. When the water evaporates it carries a charge of electricity with it into the upper layers of the air. In this way the cloud becomes charged with electricity and finally when the charge becomes sufficiently great it discharges to earth in a flash of lightning, giving out the noise we know as thunder. There are also particles of water vapor floating around in the air which are also charged with electricity and these settle on your antenna and the cause of electricity flowing to ground giving the effects so well described in your letter.

No one has as yet found out how to put the electricity which flows from your antenna to ground to any use. It could not be used very well for charging batteries, especially in view of the fact that the quantity of electricity that could be captured in this way is very small.



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China Emerging into Modern Life

Civil war proving means for creation of national ideas with some degree of unity—Part of education

CHINA is passing through a period of important changes in the political thought as well as in the form of government of the country. The former monarchy has been supplanted, nothing important remains of the old system. The Chinese are certainly a conservative people, but they have displayed the capacity for progress in this century which entitles them to the respect of western people. With the invasion of China in the last half of the 19th century by western traders the old wall of exclusion was broken into. The feeling of opposition against foreigners was at that time very keen and in the year 1900, the Boxer rebellion was just an expression of the determination to drive the foreigners into the sea. But the foreigners would not drive in that direction. Troops of the great powers were landed and the Chinese were compelled to understand that they had to live in some kind of relation with the rest of the world. Reform was slow; the powers had failed to stipulate for any change of government.

A written constitution was decided on and in 1910, the "19 articles" were written and continued the existing dynasty of China, but stripped it of all power, the purpose in mind being to create a monarchy after the British system. But the old system would not pass without a struggle. The Manchus placed the task of saving the monarchy in the hands of Yuan-Shai-kai. Sun-Yat-sen was provisional president of the first republic in the south, and refused to settle and was backed in his determination by the southern provinces. They won their fight for a republic and there was a genuine revolution in 1911. In an effort at national unity President Sun voluntarily gave way to Yuan who was made the first president and took the oath to support the constitution of the republic.

The Monarchist President

Contests soon arose over the prerogatives formerly held by the Emperor. The new president exercised full power, went beyond the constitution and ended the contest by dissolving parliament and the provincial assemblies and in two years the republic was a nonentity. Yuan was a strong man but passed off the scene shortly afterwards. The dissolution came again in 1917, and for five years there was no strong government in China. The 'Tuchuns' parliament was elected in the north, and the republic continued in the south with Sun-Yat-sen for president in Canton. Now both Yuan and Sun are dead. Their patriots have been working on the constitution promulgated in October 1923, which is a well prepared demo-

cratic instrument of government and only needs sufficient power behind it to make it effective.

Tsao-Kun Made President

Tsao-kun was elected under the new constitution president at Peking, but he found his task far from simple. In the years following the revolution in 1911, the Manchus, who had formerly governed the people, had been set aside and their places taken by military governors not so well trained in political affairs. Under Yuan these military Tuchuns were loyal, but after the passing of the strong man the local ambitions of the provincial rulers absorbed provincial revenues to a ruinous extent, it is stated. Provincial governors also seized on national revenue like the salt tax and railway revenues in their provinces, in addition to the liakin or provincial tax on trade. They formed rings in an effort to control affairs at Peking so that there was continual civil war.

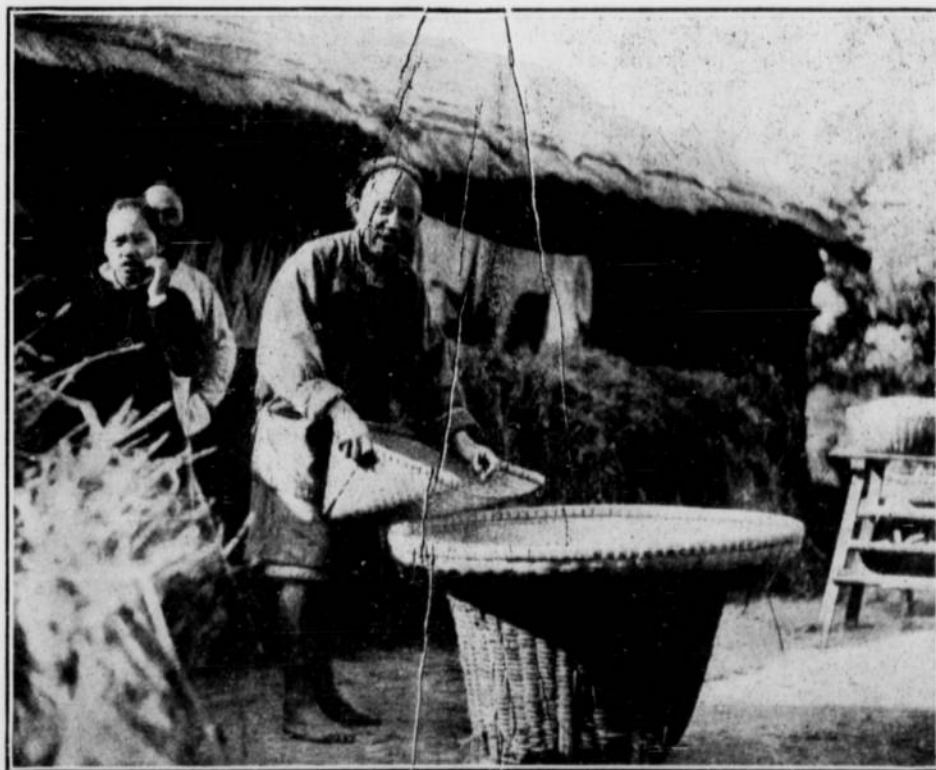
General Wu-Pei-fu Strong Man

Tsao-kun gained control at Peking in 1920. He found an able lieutenant in Wu-Pei-fu. Wu had with him a young brigadier now known as Feng Yuh-siang the Christian general. For a time Wu was able to maintain the new government, but in 1922, Chang Tso-lin fell out with the clique mainly because Wu and Chang were unfriendly. Chang was compelled to retire to his northern home in Manchuria, where he began to prepare for the campaign he brought on in 1924 and 1925. When he returned it was with an army greatly improved in equipment and efficiency. In 1924, Chang broke into the northern provinces and really threatened Peking. Wu went after him and drove him back but General Feng broke away from Wu, drove out the governor of Peking and has ever since been running his own affairs.

Feng Friend of Peking

During the conference between the foreign powers of Peking in October, 1925, General Feng was not far from Peking, and was in communication with the government all the time. General Wu is at the head of a 14 province alliance, making his home in Honan.

It is considered by missionaries and those acquainted with China rather too generous to attribute high western motives to those Chinese leaders. However, they are working along trying to harmonize their own ambitions with patriotic impulses of their country. The civil war now proceeding, while it has destructive effects on some parts, is nevertheless, helping to mould the national spirit. Some superior man will arise, possibly General Feng Yu-



A Chinese farmer drying flour in a dust-pan



"Had to be carried 'round like a baby."

LAI D UP BY NEURITIS AND RHEUMATISM

Is quickly put on his feet by simple home treatment

Many people who have suffered for years from the crippling pain of rheumatism or neuritis report that they have got amazing relief from a very simple home treatment.

"I could not walk for two weeks," writes a man from Moncton, N. B., Canada. "I had to be carried around like a baby. But one bottle of Sloan's Liniment put me on my feet again."

Just a little Sloan's patted on lightly—and a healing tide of fresh, germ-destroying blood is sent tingling through the pain-ridden tissues. No rubbing! It's the medicine itself that does the work.

Soon the swelling and inflammation go down. The aching stops. Almost suddenly you find yourself really free from pain, really comfortable at last. Get a bottle today and have it on hand. All druggists—35 cents.

hsiang, who will prove the master of China and bring order out of chaos.

It was agreed at the Washington conference in 1921, that China should be permitted to levy five per cent. customs duty on all imports. In the conference recently held at Peking, at which representatives of the great powers consented to a further increase in the tariff customs tariff, effective probably January 1, 1929, depending on clearing up the present situation and proved capacity of Peking to govern the country.

Renaissance of China

The teaching of science and western thought, the practice of medicine and preaching of the Christian religion by missionaries of western churches has produced an effect in China far greater than can be estimated by a statement of the number of churches in China or the converts reported. One Chinese writer, Chi-Pao-Cheng, of the National Southeastern University, at Nanking, says the so-called Chinese Renaissance began in 1917 as a "literary revolution," when Dr. Hu Suh and his men declared the old classical language should be displaced by the spoken language of China. This discovery by the Chinese of a living language has enabled them in a remarkable way to produce a new literature for the new age. Consequently there is proceeding a popular education movement which is rapidly eliminating many illiterates under the old standards. There is a relation between this movement and the student uprisings in Shanghai and other cities, where the younger element have taken up the old cry in new form to oust the foreigner. The self-consciousness of the Chinese as a nation distinct from the former community of provinces has caught the

Continued on Page 23

Eczema On Hands For Two Years Cuticura Healed

"For about two years I suffered with eczema on my hands. It started with small scales and then turned to a rash and was very sore and red. It itched terribly at times and kept spreading until my fingers were covered with it. I could not put my hands in water nor do any work. I did not get much sleep at night on account of the irritation."

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A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith
(Continued from Last Week)

IT was a late autumn day and Flora had just finished the letter that was to go with the winter packet down to Norway House, and thence on its long journey to the north. That letter had taken all summer to write, and now that the pleasant task was done, she was sitting by the window, looking out over the prairie, feeling a little pensive and lonely. She had written, destroyed, and rewritten scores of pages. Here she had said too much, and a page had to be recopied. This last paragraph was altogether too cold to send to one who had been banished to the North Pole. Why, one would not speak to a banished dog in such terms. The whole page had to be re-written, only to be destroyed at its turn, and made over, just a little cooler.

Her uncle was down at the Lower Fort, her aunt was in bed with one of her usual headaches. She was all alone. She sat looking out over the golden prairie, mentally following her letter on its long, long journey; down to Norway House, up the Saskatchewan, following the chain of lakes and rivers that led to Portage la Loche; across the long portage. . . There arose the muffled pad of hoofs on the soft driveway, and Adelaide rode past the window. Flemmand ran out to help her alight, Flora dancing after him full of joy. Adelaide received her rapturous welcome gravely. She glanced around the room. "Come and walk down to the river," she whispered. "I have something to tell."

"How lovely! A walk with you, and a whole prairieful of gossip! I've been a prisoner all day. Aunt Murray has gone to sleep, and Frances will watch."

Flemmand led the horse to the stable. Flora ran for her bonnet and shawl, and the two girls turned their steps towards the coulee. It was one of those perfect prairie autumn days, a flawless blue sky, a flawless golden earth, and that wonderful combination of warm sunlight and cool air, clear and thrilling, that is found only on the great western plains. Far-away objects seemed within arm's length in the crystal air, the river shone like a stream of silver, the wide-sailed windmills of the settlement flapped their wings like giant birds, the wind whipped the young ladies' skirts and frolicked with their shawls.

Flora danced ahead, Adelaide following more sedately. There was something greatly troubling the half-breed girl, and her feet were as heavy as her kind heart. They stepped down into the yellowing poplar grove and took refuge from the wind. Flora chose the nook; it was the place where Flora MacDonald and the Prince had first met.

"I finished my letter to-day, Adelaide, and I should like to compel Chief Factor MacNeill to run all the way to Mackenzie District with it," she added with more gaiety than vindictiveness. "Now, what is your news, Adelaide mine? You look as if the H.B.C. was about to be abolished."

The other girl did not respond to her gay mood, and was silent so long that Flora turned toward her. "What is it, dear?" she asked suddenly anxious. "Have you had bad news from home?"

So Adelaide, halting and stammering, her kind eyes on the yellow grass at her feet, began the story she had heard of the Young Chevalier's faithlessness. In her agitation she lost the perfect English accent in which she was being carefully drilled at school.

"De Hawkins woman, from de St. Paul boat," she began, "she go down de Mackenzie las' summer. M'sieu Chevalier, he write for her, and she go."

Flora nodded, still wondering. She knew all about the fun Charles and the other young fellows at Fort Mackenzie had had over that nonsensical letter that had taken Madame Commodore to the northland in search of an officer-husband.

"She take some one wit' her—a girl." Adelaide was growing more distressed every moment.

"Joe La Plante, he go down to Portage la Loche wit' de brigade, an' he tell Anna Ross, he see her go down dere." She faltered, her kind, brown eyes raised apologetically. "Joe La Plante, he tell about her," she whispered.

"Tell what?" Flora, leaning against the trunk of a singing elm, turned bewildered blue eyes upon the half-breed girl. "What are you trying to tell me, Adelaide, dear?"

"About Marie Rose Cameron. Joe La Plante, he see her go down, wit' de Portage la Loche boat. De Hawkins woman, she take her down de Mackenzie. She go for marry M'sieu Chevalier, and dey not tell nobody."

Flora stood motionless so long that Adelaide glanced up anxiously. Her cousin was standing erect, her cheeks crimson, her eyes blazing.

"It's a wicked slander! Who dared to tell you such a falsehood?" Adelaide eringed. Flora, standing there like an insulted queen, had something of the terrifying appearance of her grandfather.

"Anna Ross, she say it," she faltered.

"And who told her? A drunken half-breed boatman! How could you listen to such a story, Adelaide? You may be sure Archie Sinclair would not let any one say it. It's a wicked fabrication! Whoever started this shall pay for it! How could you believe it for a moment? It's supremely ridiculous!"

But there was something in Flora's repeated denials that savored of panic. Adelaide put her arm around her protectingly.

"Oh, Flora, please forgive me! I—I oughtn't—dey say I ought to tell you, an' I not know what to do, me."

Flora returned the caress absently. "I am not angry with you, but I shall find out who started this wicked story." She turned swiftly. "I shall send Flemmand this very minute up to the fort and ask Archie Sinclair to come down." She set off at such a pace against the wind that Adelaide had some gasping ado to keep up with her. She spoke only once, whirling upon her companion with a question.

"Does Mr. Melbourne know anything about this?"

"No, I don't think so. He been away at Norway House all mont'." Adelaide answered, and the suspicion died at its birth.

Flemmand mounted his young mistress' horse in hot haste, and rode away up to Fort Garry as though a band of Plain Crees were at his heels. He came racing back within an incredibly short time with the dire news that M'sieu Seclair had left that morning with the carts for a far-off post on the prairie. He had left a brief, hurried note of farewell, which Flemmand duly delivered.

Flora, who had been pacing the room during most of his absence, sank into a chair. She seemed suddenly to lose all her energy and defiance. She was pale and her eyes were anguished.

"Tell me all about it, Adelaide," she begged humbly. "I'm sorry. I was so cross."

Thus encouraged, Adelaide told the whole story, just as Anna Ross had given it to her. It appeared that M'sieu Stuart had wanted to marry Marie Rose when he was at Norway House, but her father had refused. One of the clerks had heard them quarrelling over it through the door of the office. Then Chief Factor Cameron had sent Marie Rose west with the Saskatchewan Brigade, and she had run away to escape marrying Chief Trader McRae. So when Charles had heard of it he sent for Madame Hawkins to come north, and bring Marie Rose with her. The woman was rewarded by being married to an officer of the Company in Mackenzie District.

For the next few days Flora went about the old house as usual, attending to her light household tasks, ordering the meals, warming her uncle's slippers at the stove damper, or taking her

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aunt's tray to her bedroom when she was not able to be up for breakfast. But she did everything mechanically. She neither saw, nor heard, what was going on about her. Her whole being was taken up in one fierce desire to know the truth. Only to be sure! And there was no one whom she could ask, no one to whom she could turn.

The winter packet was almost ready to leave and she had not yet sent in her letter to the fort. To trust him in spite of all rumours, or to wait till she was sure—that was the burning question. Sitting alone by the fire one dull, blustery afternoon, when the prairie wind howled around the house as only a prairie wind can howl, she finally made up her mind to risk all on his integrity. She would trust him until he was proven false. When Flora Carmichael made a decision she acted upon it immediately she was running upstairs to get her letter and despatch Frances with it, when round the house, there clattered a horseman, and the next moment Flemmand was ushering Mr. Melbourne into the room.

It was his first visit since he had been away at Norway House and he had much pleasant gossip to bring the ladies of the world beyond the Red River hamlet. Mrs. Murray forgot her headache and came down stairs and graciously served tea, very glad to see him again.

"I met one of my old friends from the Mackenzie, at Norway House," he chatted agreeably, "Ogilvie, who was up at Fort Radisson; he came down with the Athabasca men. He's been offered an excellent position in the Smithsonian Institute and is going to leave the service." Flora's heart leaped. Charles had told her about Ogilvie and his birds and his wonderful knowledge of natural history. He would know! Perhaps Mr. Melbourne knew too!

"I am so glad he has come out from those trying Polar regions," Mrs. Murray declared. "Though I do not really see how the winter could be any colder in the Mackenzie River District than in Kildonan. Arthur Ogilvie is too clever to waste his talents there. The Ogilvies were all a very distinguished family, Mr. Melbourne, it seemed too bad that he should have to live among the Esquimaux and icebergs. His uncle, Cuthbert Ogilvie, M.A., wrote a history or something or other. I can't remember what it was. But they were a literary family. Sir Donald Ogilvie, his cousin. . . ." the old lady travelled on leisurely into an exhaustive history of the Ogilvie family, to which Walter Melbourne listened with absorbed interest, while Flora fidgeted with her cup and waited breathlessly for more news of the Mackenzie River.

"I should think Mr. Ogilvie would be glad to get back to civilization," she ventured at last when the history was finished.

Melbourne smiled and shrugged. "Fort Radisson is nearly as bad as Fort Hearne, and Fort Hearne is the worst place in Rupert's Land. By the way," he added musingly, "isn't that where Archie Sinclair's chum was sent? What is his name, now—er, Stuart?"

He did not look at Flora, and she could not trust her voice to answer just yet; but Mrs. Murray remarked that Apprentice Clerk Stuart had been sent away somewhere, but she had quite forgotten the name of the place. He always used to be at church with Apprentice Clerk Sinclair. Such a fine pair of young men they were. Mr. Stuart had been well brought up. She had known his mother before her marriage. She was a daughter of the great Dr. Bell, of St. Enoch's. . . .

Flora listened to this chapter of family history with more interest, but still with great impatience, and was grateful when Mr. Melbourne took up the important subject again.

"Oh, Fort Hearne isn't such a bad place after all provided one has company. I nearly died of loneliness, but of course Mr. Stuart's case is quite different." He paused maddeningly, and Flora's heart stood still. Would he never go on? She called all her courage to her aid and spoke.

"You mean there are other officers there now?" she asked calmly.

Melbourne was insupportably deliberate. "No, I really don't know who is there at present. There was a fellow

No doubt there are other good teas, but for strength, richness, and real quality Blue Ribbon Tea is in a class by itself.

named Fraser there when I went in, but he was worse than nobody as far as companionship went. But Mr. Stuart doesn't need the company of fellow-officers now, according to Ogilvie. I suppose you heard all about his pretty romance that culminated at Fort Mackenzie?"

Mercifully he turned to Mrs. Murray and Flora sat rigid.

"I don't recall hearing anything of it," Mrs. Murray said, always eager for any news that might break the monotony of her days. "Do tell us about it."

"It's really worth telling," Melbourne said pleasantly. "Ogilvie grew quite sentimental over it. It appeared that there had been something between this young man and Miss Cameron, of Norway House. They came out from home together and had a thrilling adventure on the ice in the Bay. Papa absolutely forbade a marriage and sent the young man north, and the young lady followed him and they were married at Fort Mackenzie. Ogilvie saw her at Portage la Roche on his way down and he was charmed with her splendid daring." He laughed softly. "Rather good I call it."

Flora was sitting erect now, her head held up proudly. She was the kind to stand up under a blow rather than to cower. "Thoroughbred," Melbourne was saying to himself, watching with a mingling admiration and jealousy the gallant way in which she took the revelation.

She turned squarely to the visitor. Her face was pale and her eyes were brilliant, but she was perfectly poised. "It is very interesting, indeed," she said quietly.

Melbourne leisurely took her cup to the table. He was careful not to show too much interest. "Yes, quite romantic," he remarked indifferently. "But we had its equal at Norway House when I was there. A daughter of old L'Esperance, the guide, came down from Athabasca House last summer. . . ."

He chatted on genially, though he could see that Flora was not listening. But that did not matter, and he left very well satisfied with his day's work. It would be a year before the truth came out, if it ever did, and in the meantime he would not be idle.

CHAPTER XXV

The Long Way 'Round

The iron bands of winter tightened around the little fort on Great Slave Lake. The Indians went off to their hunting; all life disappeared. Occasionally a moose crossed the bay or a few timber wolves slunk out into the white desert of the lake and dodged back again into the forest, and the cry of a fox or wild cat came out of the chill waste. Every night the snow piled in great heaps about the Fort, and every morning the women cleared it away, carrying it out of the enclosure in skins; and the snow walls grew until the little lone colony seemed to be living at the bottom of a deep pit.

Charles set desperately to work to fill up his long evenings. With miserly care he hoarded the package of daily papers his mother had sent him. Every evening he took out one at his lonely supper. It was exactly a year old, but he read the news as though the print were just damp from the press.

Then every night he read a portion of his mother's and sisters' last letters, like a devout Christian reading his Bible. The pink note he had long ago learned by heart, but he read it often nevertheless, just for the joy of looking at it, and he kept his courage up on many an interminable night by repeating the most encouraging passages, that

IS THE FARMER A SHARP BUYER?

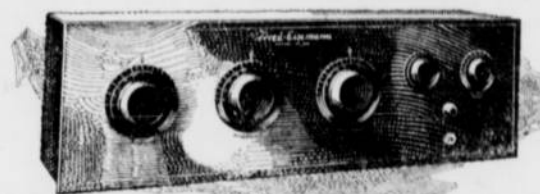
Time and fact has proven that the farmer is undoubtedly the shrewdest purchaser of all classes of radio buyers. The farmer knows that neither price nor size, or the number of tubes, determine the radio receiver's ability. He also knows that Freed-Eisemann Radio Receivers cover every one of his requirements on the farm. Its sturdiness is unequalled. The quality of reception, even from the most distant stations, is clear and beautiful. At prices ranging from \$105.00-\$245.00, he knows the Freed-Eisemann line outstrips all competition.

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Exclusive Distributors Saskatchewan and Alberta

seemed to give an assurance that he had nothing to fear from the spectre of Melbourne.

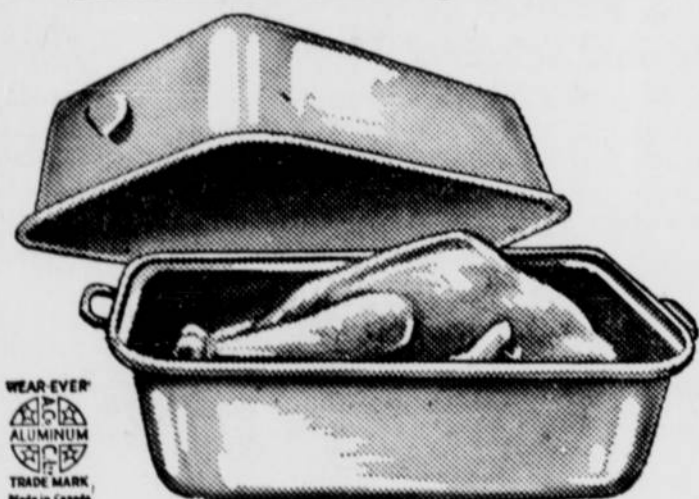
But though the winter had started in deathly cold with a fury of storms, it did not really commence for Charles until after the wearied-for winter packet arrived.

He set off joyfully for it with Jasper and Doggie, on a clear afternoon, and made the Grand Traverse, coming back by the long shore route. Then the winter came down in earnest upon the soul of the young exile. There was no pink note this time! Indeed, there was

no Fort Garry letter. Archie had been sent to the Swan River District, and had no news of Brignal Banks, except that he had met Halliday, and Halliday's wife had assured him that Miss Carmichael was to marry Melbourne.

And so that was the end of it all, he told himself, as he settled down to face the interminable winter. For the first time he felt the bitterness of his punishment, its flagrant injustice. As one long night succeeded another, he had a vision of himself growing old and bent, and finally content to sit and smoke by the fire, ambition and youth gone.

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One day, looking over the fort diary to see if the amount of wood brought in equalled that of other years, he was interested to find some entries made by a man who signed himself Charles Stuart. And he further discovered that he had left a memento of himself.

All the windows in the fort were made of parchment except the one in the main building beside the desk. The lower half of it was fitted with glass, except one pane. Charles had always been glad of the extra light and the view of the lake, before the frost placed a thick, furry coating over it. He had vaguely supposed that the one pane had been broken and had been replaced by parchment. But he discovered that there was a melancholy interest attached to it, and that into this window was written the history of another lonely exile, just as a stained window in a cathedral told the story of some great martyr.

Away back in the early days of the fort, perhaps in Mackenzie's day, this other Charles Stuart had written a requisition for two panes of glass. The next year he had asked for two more. Charles looked up the diary and the arrival of the precious glass was noted. "Louis and I fitted the two new panes of glass this morning," read the entry.

The next year and the next the panes arrived. The young man, with laborious patience, was building a window for himself. Then came an entry, "No glass for window received this year." Evidently some wealthy Nabob of the Hudson's Bay Company, living in London, had enquired why this insatiable young apprentice clerk should require so much glass, and it had been refused. And then the writing in the diary changed and there were no more ambitious requests for windowpanes.

Charles remembered that a Stuart was buried in the graveyard of the mission at Fort Mackenzie. He recalled the wooden slab, with the lettering almost obliterated. He questioned Father Abraham. Yes, the old man was a boy when the window was made, and he remembered the other Stuart.

"He sad all de tam," Abraham explained, his wrinkled, brown face expressive of a lively sympathy. "No, he not seek, he just die."

So this First Stuart had not succeeded in escaping his prison, nor even in finishing an opening to see out of it. And the brigade had paddled his body down to Fort Mackenzie with the furs, and that was all—"He just die."

From his bed in the room beyond, Charles could see the pale rectangle of the window, and many a night he lay listening to the artillery of the frost and watching the lights of the Aurora color the squares of glass through their heavy frosting. Those window panes haunted him. He felt an impotent rage against the oppressor who had stopped that patient task, and yet he hated the window and wanted to leap from his bed and put his fist through it.

There came suddenly such a continuous fury of storms that for days no one dared venture beyond the stockade. Dense, driving snow whirled about the little island, threatening to bury them alive. At night the wind howled around the fort, shaking the place to its very foundations, searching out the cracks and sifting in the snow. It caught Charles's breath and paralyzed his lungs as he dashed over to the stores in the morning.

When his brief day's work was done he made desperate efforts to keep at bay the oppressive loneliness that was stealing nearer his heart every dreary hour. He papered his room afresh with pictures of the doings of royal folk in pearls and high hats and crinolines, turning everything on the premises upside down in a fury of work, and nearly driving old Father Abraham and his squaw to take refuge in the forest. He read until he was almost blinded; played the squeaky old fiddle belonging to Jasper until his arm ached; talked with Jasper and Doggie over the fire until they nodded with sleep; and still the long Arctic nights dragged on and there were weary hours when he lay in bed, staring out of poor Stuart's window.

One night, after a week of confinement, he sat alone in the dingy old room. All the rest of the fort was asleep, but he dared not go to his

sleepless bed. His eyes ached so he could not read by the fire light, and the smoky, fish-oil lamp had gone out, amid hideous smells. He threw another log upon the fire, and, scraping the frost from the window-pane, looked out. The fury of the storm had died away. The world lay spent and white, a fearsome, lonely waste, with the lights of the Aurora shooting and whirling above it. The ghostly emptiness of it dismayed him. He flung open the door for a moment, in mad defiance of the menacing Something that seemed to rush out of the void to destroy him. Then he stood awed before the shifting, whirling, rustling wonder of color, now green and silver, now blue and rose. The cold stung him, the air was like needles, his eyes filled with mist. His heavy Hudson's Bay clothing felt as thin as paper, and he backed quickly into the warm room. He slammed the door and walked up and down the dark, smoky old hall like a caged animal. His evil hour had come upon him, the battle with depression was on. As he marched he recited aloud poems he had learned at school—"Sir Patrick Spens," "How Horatio Kept the Bridge," "Stone Walls Do Not a Prison Make." Finally he took down the old fiddle again and began to play. He ran over a few old Scottish songs, but, without volition, the bow slipped across the notes of "Brigal Banks."

It brought such a flood of memories that he stopped suddenly, afraid. He could smell the fresh, sweet breath of the prairie. He could see the coulee twisting down to the Red River under a flawless blue sky and hear again the White Throat's song and that other singer, sweeter than any bird, trilling: "O, Brigal Banks are wild and fair,

And Greta Woods are green,
I'd rather rove with Edmund there
Than reign our English Queen!"

He drew his bow harshly across the strings and burst into the Red River Jig, that wistful, delightful air that always sets the feet dancing and the heart aching. When he had played it many times he stood and gazed into the fire, the instrument held to his chin, the bow suspended. Now he understood the mystery of that alluring lilt. It was born of a gallant attempt to dance away the desperate loneliness of some outpost; a challenge to the paralyzing depression that reached out from the lone barren lakes and the dark forest to clutch the heart, as the frost clutches the body.

He put down the fiddle and began to dance the steps as he remembered them. Then he took down a pair of single-sticks from above the fireplace, crossed them on the floor, and tried the sword dance. It was a very gallant performance, a splendid defiance thrown out to the black demon of depression that was settling upon his brave spirit.

Next he swept aside the swords and leaped into the wild hilarity of the Highland Fling. He danced it madly; he twirled and leaped; he snapped his fingers and shouted "Souisa" to an imaginary piper, redoubling his speed to keep up with an imaginary tune.

The roaring flames in the chimney kept pace with the wild, dancing figure, and on the frosted pane and the smoky walls a grotesque shadow leaped and whirled opposite him. And outside, in the white, cold glitter of the world, the Aurora danced its dance of death in flashing mockery.

Except for the dancer, the fort lay in profound slumber. Even the dogs were quiet for once. For since the cold had become so severe Charles had given orders that they be housed at night, as poor MacNeill had lost his depressed and sullen tail the first night of the intense frost. So there was no one to announce that two figures on snowshoes were gliding out of the grey expanse of the forest and creeping up to the building.

The two figures paused before the one lighted window where the wild shadow leaped and whirled. They stood and peered through the frosted pane. The dancer gave another shout to the piper and redoubled his speed. The watchers turned and silently slipped away.

Young Thunder and his comrade on the trail of a moose, within a few miles of the fort the day before, had

Continued on Page 22

The Countrywoman

Community Shopping

WE have devised a scheme for our neighborhood, which bids fair to making a number of people more happy and comfortable for one summer at least. It is being carried out on quite a small scale here, but could be enlarged and improved upon, at will, to suit almost any community.

There is, in every neighborhood, some woman, whose good taste and management is admired. Why not give that person a chance to express herself? There is a way that will be mutually beneficial to herself and her neighbors.

One of our bachelors (that was) deserves most of the credit for the success of our scheme. He went into the city last winter and helped himself to the dearest little bride. To do her sweetness and loveliness justice would require too much space here. Suffice it to say—we older women "fell for her" at once.

It is a pleasure to run over to her house with samples of our cooking or soap-making, and to give a little help and advice. And how she appreciates it! Just out from a city office, what problems that poor mite has had to face! But she is facing them bravely.

This little lady has a Ford—I almost said a car—and, since spring came, she has been running into the city about every week or 10 days. It is about 25 miles. She does her shopping, sees her friends and leaves her home-sickness behind when she comes away. At first, because we had been kind to her, she used to 'phone and ask if there was anything she could bring out for us. And usually there was—something we couldn't match in the village or hadn't time to go in for.

So, out of this grew the idea. We found ourselves deferring more and more to the little lady's judgment in such matters as materials for the girls' dresses, curtains and the like. Why not have her buy them for us in the city, where there was choice and often bargains? So we offered the services of some of our older boys and girls after school, to help with house-cleaning, scrubbing, gardening and rough work; a batch of home-made bread each week; the setting out of a strawberry bed and similar things in exchange for doing our more particular shopping in the city. The eager light in her eye told at once that she was delighted to trade work. Thus we arrived at a good-natured if somewhat indefinite bargain.

The boon this is to us farm women, with men and children to feed, fowl to look after and all the hundred and one things of farm life, can better be imagined than told. Many of us with small children find it next to impossible to get away for a whole day's shopping and, when we can, it's a very trying unsatisfactory day, to one not very familiar with the shops. To have some one we can trust, to buy for us and make a dollar do a dollar's duty; to have the goods delivered at the door, with often a word of advice as to trimming and cutting, has lifted a load off the minds of most of our busy women. The feeling of camaraderie that has been engendered in this locality is delightful.—Diddie Staph.

The Time to Give

Our children often have a great many presents, all at the same time; for instance at Christmas and on birthdays. We cannot help this; but there are many presents which might be divided and made to last throughout the year.

This is how I arrange my child's presents. Sometimes I order 20 cards for her to paint, or a number of embroidery silks or ever so many spools of colored cotton, or balls of wool. Sometimes I receive very large parcels in this way. I do not give everything to my little girl at once. Instead, I spin out the pleasure. All the year, my trunk holds some gift in reserve.

There are times of loneliness and depression in a child's life. Sometimes these are caused by the rain, another

time they are because expected little friends have failed to arrive, another time the depression is due to indigestion.

When I see the child is feeling this way, I go to my trunk, unobserved, and, before she knows it, I am back with one of the reserved, small presents. Immediately, the sun begins to shine again, even if it be raining outside.

I never give more than one present the same day. One little unexpected gift should brighten the child's day, unless she be an unusually spoiled child. I try not to spoil my child, and so she is always contented and pleased with these little distractions.

We, ourselves, are often depressed for apparently no reason. Why then should we be surprised when our children are this way too? We know how a kind word, the gift of a few flowers or a new book will cheer us up, so let us apply these methods to our children's moments of depression, and we shall be surprised at the results.

Every little idea which can help to brighten a child's life should be seized by a mother. We all want to make our children happy in their work and play. Keep the children busy, not tired. If they are busy, they are likely to be happy.—By Mrs. Nestor Noel.

How to Conduct a Banquet

We are now in the season when social activities flourish best in rural communities. Before the winter is over entertainments of many kinds will be held in almost every country district. In all probability a banquet will be arranged by a number of local organizations. Sometimes, because of their formal nature, banquets are not as enjoyable events as they should and might be.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has printed a little bulletin in which very interesting and valuable suggestions are given on How to Conduct a Banquet. So we quote them in full:

"Decide on the date and hour of meeting. Arrange for the place where the banquet is to be held, and see that cloak-room accommodations are provided, and that heating, lighting, and seating are satisfactory.

"Decide on the menu; and arrange for decorations if necessary. Find out as early as possible who will attend, and decide on the cost per person. Send complimentary tickets or invitations to guests of honor.

"Prepare the program for the evening. Decide on your toast list. Each toast, except that to The King, requires at least one speaker to propose the toast and one or more speakers to respond to it. Make your toast list short, especially if you are having special speakers or if you are having other entertainment. Six or eight speeches are usually sufficient. Suppose, for instance, that it is a J.F.I.A. banquet, you should have toasts to The King, The J.F.I. Associations of Ontario, Our Guests and The Ladies. If time permits, you may add others, as for instance, Canada, Our Country, The Twentieth Century Farmer, A Better Rural Community, or any subjects in which your audience may be specially interested.

"Arrange for a toastmaster to pre-

side, and for suitable persons to propose and respond to each of the toasts. Notify each speaker as to his subject and as to the length of time he is supposed to speak. Arrange for other numbers for the program—some music, vocal or instrumental, and some readings or recitations, if time permits. Community songs in which all may join should form part of the program.

"Have the menu and toast list printed, one copy for each member. Your printer will, no doubt, be able to show you copies of other toast lists which will give you suggestions. Usually the menu and toast list has appropriate quotations, which makes it more attractive. Suitable quotations may be found in any good book on Toasts, or in a Cyclopaedia of Quotations.

"The guests should be received at the entrance to the banquet hall by those who are acting as hosts or hostesses for the evening, usually the honorary president and the president, with their wives.

"When the tables are set, put a card with the name of each guest beside his plate. Arrange the seating so that the different guests will find congenial company at table. When the guests have found their places, the toastmaster, or some one named by him, says grace.

"When the banquet itself is concluded, the waiters fill each guest's glass with water. The toastmaster calls for attention and begins the toast list by calling upon those present to rise and drink To the King. After the toast is drunk, God Save The King is sung. No speech is made either in proposing or in responding to this toast.

"The toastmaster announces the next toast, and names the speakers who are to propose it and to respond to it. After proposing the toast, the first speaker asks the guests to rise and drink the toast. After drinking the toast, the speaker who is to respond to it rises at once without waiting to be called upon. Each toast on the list is disposed of in a similar way.

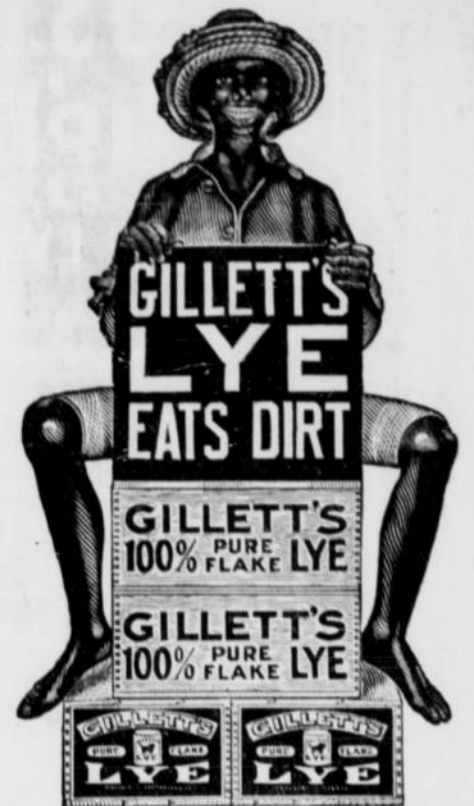
"It must always be remembered that all those to whom the toast is drunk remain seated. They of course do not rise to drink their own health. When the toast to Our Guests is called, all the invited guests remain seated. Immediately after drinking the toast someone may lead in singing, For They are Jolly Good Fellows. When the toast to The Ladies is called, the ladies remain seated.

"At the end of the toast list and program, the toastmaster will make any announcements that are necessary, and before the company disperse they may join hands and sing Auld Lang Syne."

It Takes So Little

It takes so little to make us glad, just a cheering clasp of a friendly hand, just a word from one who can understand; and we finish the task we long had planned, and we lose the doubt and the fear we had—so little it takes to make us glad.—Ida G. Morris.

During the winter one needs a place where clothes may be dried in the kitchen, especially if there is a baby in the house. A clothes horse of course is very handy but if one is not available here is an idea which may provide a very good substitute. My husband took four pieces of 2 x 4 inches and sawed off four inch lengths. Thus the tops of these pieces were four inches square. These he fastened to the wall by means of long nails. He put two blocks on each side of the stove, about 18 inches apart, one above the other, about parallel with the top of the stove. To the nail driven into the centre of each block he fastened a heavy wire and ran it across from one side of the stove to the other (behind the stove). This gave me two strong lines which were about two inches from the wall and which were very convenient when I wanted clothes dried in a hurry. I had the block of wood varnished so they looked neater and could be left there permanently.—Mrs. D. L., Alta.



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Then and Now

By Clara Hopper

Sans mistletoe they scarce did kiss
In days more circumspect than this;
The maids demure were so sedate,
For chaperones enthroned in state
Blocked every road to bliss.

But, here's the lucid emphasis—
'Twas just a charming artifice
Lest bashful pairs go celibate
Sans mistletoe!

Romance must surely weep at this
(But oh, 'tis sweet if 'tis remiss!):
Today's maid meets him at the gate,
She takes the flowers and chocolate,
And proffers the expected kiss!—
Sans mistletoe.

VENO'S LIGHTNING Cough Syrup

SOLD EVERYWHERE

William considered a moment. "I think, teacher," he said, "it is mostly used to catch dirt."

Continued from Page 20

decided to run over and see how Waby-stig-wan did, and get a good meal of hung fish and spend the night in the warmth of the Indian Hall. But the sight and sound that met them changed all their plans. Young Thunder had often seen the Red River Jig danced by his fellow-boatmen, but the Highland Fling was an unplumbed mystery. Its mad, whirling, leaping intricacies could mean only one thing to his simple mind. He had seen men of his own tribe go like that when the Evil One possessed them. Big Knife had danced just so one night and then had gone off into the forest alone and turned cannibal, and terrible things had happened. And now the Evil One had cast his eye upon Waby-stig-wan, and he, too, had gone raving mad. It was bad medicine!

The two young hunters had all the Indian's superstitious fear of a mad man. They did not linger a moment to warn the fort of their danger, even though they were convinced that he might murder them all in their beds. They fled straight back to the forest, saving nothing, as was the Indian way.

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But long before dawn there sped out from the camp two men with a dog team—Young Thunder and Lightning running along the trail to Fort Mackenzie, to acquaint the Big Master with the disturbing news and beg him to come to the rescue.

To be continued next week

Russian State Budget

The Russian State Budget for the 1925-26 year, discussed by the council of the peoples' commissaries during July, shows 3,317,000,000 rubles usual and 143,000,000 rubles unusual incomes on an 8,010,000,000 rubles ordinary and 450,000,000 extraordinary expenses. This project in comparison with the past year shows an increase of 870,000,000 rubles or 33.6 per cent. Taxation on agriculture shows a reduction of 240,000,000 rubles as compared with 345,000,000 for 1924-25 year.

Years of Good Service

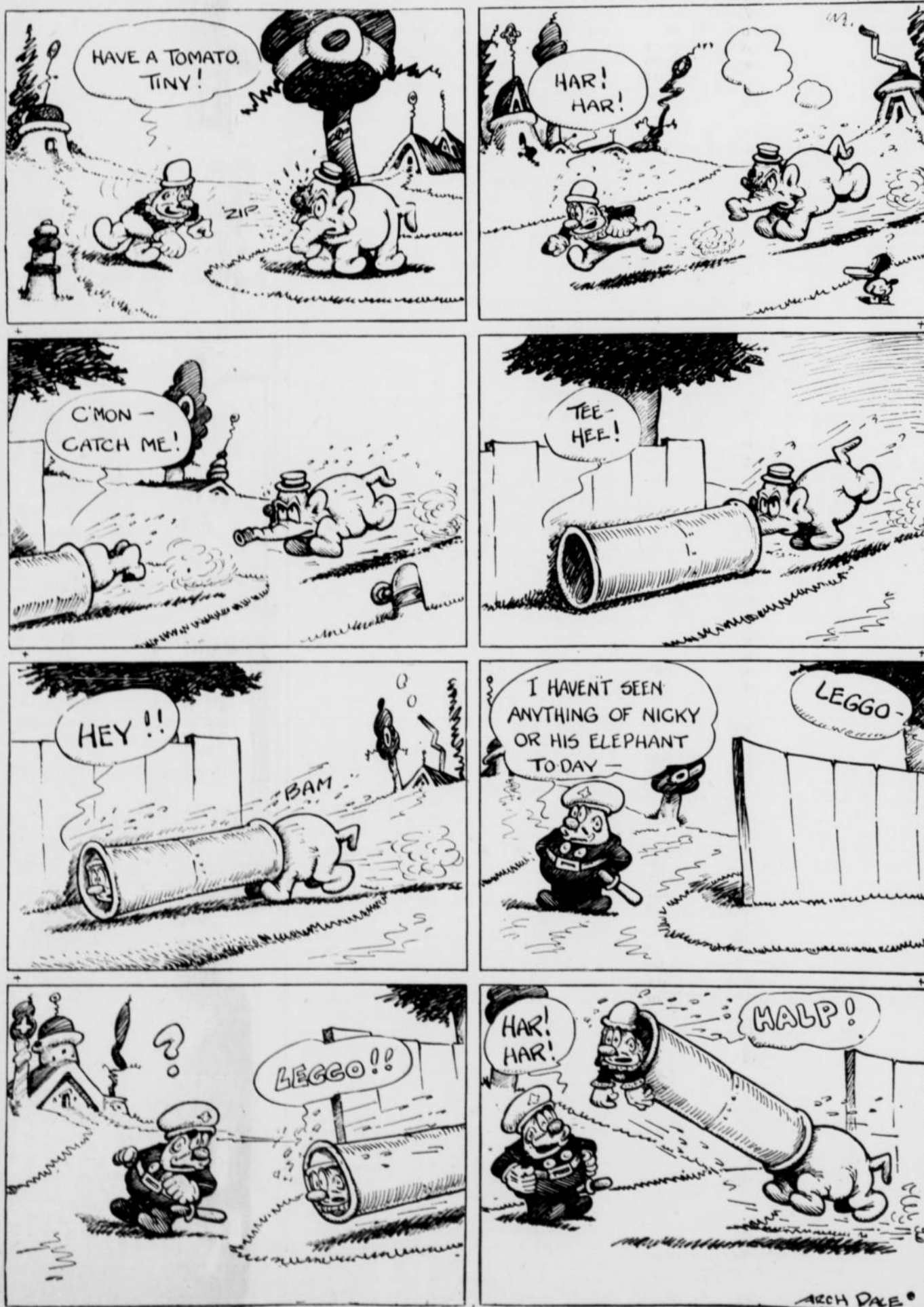
Have you used a classified ad. to buy, sell or exchange the things you produce or use on the farm? More and more farmers are finding advertising pays when they use The Guide. Some market seed grain, grass seed, poultry and such things through a classified ad. in the Farmers' Market Place, year after year. They build up a regular business and make good money, too. For instance, A. G. Scholz, Hallgarth, Sask., wrote us saying: "I have used your ad. column for a number of years with the best of success, and have sold thousands of dollars' worth of Western Rye Grass."

Selling seed grain has always been a strong point with The Guide. More of it is carried than in any other farm journal, and yet farmers tell us they could have sold twice as much if they had it. You will find it very much worth while to try The Guide advertising service in selling this or any other crop produced on the farm.

THE DOO DADS

THE DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt got up this morning with a lot of pep. Never had so much pep in all his life, as he said to himself while putting on his big shoes. "Now, I'll go out, catch some fresh air through my nose and hunt up my old pal, Tiny; wonder what he's doing this time of day?" Down the road sauntered Nicky Nutt, his head full of ideas. On his way he picked up a tomato that had seen better days; it was just the kind of tomato one associates with custard pies that movie comedians use to make people laugh. "Now, I'm going to have some fun with this tomato. I'll tell the world," Nicky Nutt mumbled to himself as he approached the familiar tree. "Wonder if Tiny is near at hand," he thought. Sure enough there was Tiny behind that tree and Nicky Nutt laughed and laughed. "Have a tomato!" he shouted at Tiny as he approached the pet elephant. And with these words he whirled his arm around like a baseball pitcher and let the tomato fly. "Splash!" it went against the centre of poor Tiny's head. Some of it got in Tiny's eyes, and it made the pet elephant see stars for a moment. Then he got real mad, so mad that he uttered a strange noise that Nicky Nutt immediately recognized as trouble. But he didn't want any of it; so he turned on his heels and ran as fast as he could with Tiny close behind. It was a real race and poor Nicky was losing ground every minute. As luck would have it for Nicky Nutt he espied a large pipe big enough for him to crawl into, down the road. Into its mouth he dove. When he got inside he shouted to Tiny: "C'mon, catch me." For a moment Tiny was non-plussed, but not for long. He dove his trunk and head into the pipe, lifting it up with ease and as the pipe began to move Nicky Nutt became uneasy. On and on Tiny went with the pipe in front of him, and Nicky Nutt wondering how it would turn out. In the meantime Flannelfeet, the village policeman, was loafing at a corner. "I haven't seen anything of Nicky Nutt or his elephant today," he thought as he swung his club over his head. But he didn't have to wonder very long, for the moment he uttered the last word he heard someone behind him shout: "Let go." It was Nicky Nutt at the front end of the huge pipe. Flannelfeet took in the situation in a moment. He knew what it was all about, for he saw Tiny, the pet elephant at the other end. Poor Nicky was shouting for help as loud as he could, but he got no sympathy from Flannelfeet, who was now enjoying the huge joke on Nicky. "Ha! ha!" was all he cared to say. Nicky Nutt was in for real trouble thought Flannelfeet, and this was one time when he wouldn't help him. And on rushed Tiny, the pet elephant, down the street, his head buried in one end of the pipe, while his friend, Nicky, was hoisted in the air at the other, and wondering when the crash would come. Maybe he won't throw any more tomatoes at Tiny.



Protein Content and Prices

Continued from Page 9

or less sold at the prevailing option, or two to four cents above, during a great portion of the 1924-25 season. During a few limited periods there was a strong demand for export wheat, which was sold on federal grade regardless of protein content. At times No. 1 grade would bring a premium of several cents whether the protein was below or above 11 per cent. During the majority of the time, however, the protein content was the determining factor within a particular grade. It was not an uncommon practice for commission firms to ask 30 cents a bushel more for 13 per cent. than for 11 per cent. protein, with an added premium of one cent. for each increase of 0.1 per cent. protein. A schedule such as this is based upon too small differences in protein content, for the experimental error involved in sampling a car lot of wheat and making the determination of protein is greater than 0.1 per cent.

The high premiums for protein were due to the scarcity of high protein wheat.

The Importance of Protein

Wheat is the most valuable of all cereals for bread making, because of the peculiar properties of its proteins. There are four proteins and a proteose in wheat, and two of these proteins—glutenin and gliadin, are capable of forming the elastic, coherent mixture which is termed gluten. When wheat flour is mixed into a dough, and fermentation allowed to take place, the gluten is stretched and expanded. It is this gluten which, when the dough is baked, forms the supporting structure of the loaf of bread.

The value of flour for baking purposes is determined partly by the quantity and quality of the gluten proteins, and since these two proteins constitute a fairly definite and uniform portion of the total protein, the quantity of crude protein, as determined by the Kjeldahl method (or its modifications), is a dependable index to the quality of gluten. There is a high positive correlation between the protein content of wheat and that of the flour milled therefrom, as shown by J. Zinn, in his study of the subject from published data of chemical, milling and baking tests of a number of American wheat. Therefore, the percentage of crude protein in a given lot of wheat, a determination which can be made with a high degree of accuracy, can be used as a fairly reliable index to the quantity of gluten in the flour capable of being milled from that wheat.

Besides the quantity of protein in wheat or flour there are other characteristics which influence the quality of this cereal. It has been shown by research that there are several such factors, but the most significant of these are quality of the proteins and activity of the diastatic enzymes. Of all the determinations which serve to indicate the milling and baking value, the crude protein content is probably the best single factor. It is also a factor which can be expressed in definite mathematical terms. Hence we find that grain dealers, millers and bakers are using protein content as an aid to the evaluation of wheat and flour.

The crude protein content of wheat is a more reliable index than the crude gluten content, because the former can be determined with greater accuracy. For this reason the protein determination has superseded, to a great extent the washed gluten determination.

Protein Indicates Baking Strength

Research studies with wheat and flour have established sound reasons for recommending the use of protein content as an index to flour quality. Experimental work at the state testing mill has shown that there is a positive correlation between protein content and baking strength as indicated by the loaf volume. Increase in protein content in general brings about an increase in loaf volume, but there is not a regular increase in volume for each unit increase in percentage of protein. An increase of 1 per cent. protein in the range of 10 to 11 per cent. has a greater effect upon the loaf volume than does an increase of 1 per cent. in the range of 13 to 14 per cent.

While there is abundant evidence to show that, in general, baking strength increases with increase in protein content, it must not be concluded that wheats can be classified and evaluated on this basis alone. If such an attempt is made there will be individual cases which do not fall into line, because of the influence of other factors affecting baking strength. It is highly probable, however, that when large numbers of wheat purchases are considered, the individual differences will be compensating to some extent. With due regard for other characteristics of wheat, and for the limitations of the protein figure, the quantity of protein is a most useful index to the milling value of wheat.

In a year like 1925, when a large portion of the crop is running below contract grades it is of some importance to know that in the markets where this low grade wheat will be sold to millers it will prove to have high bread-making qualities. It is not possible to sell even a large portion of the Canadian wheat in a sample market to the consuming millers, but to the extent that it can be sold in that way it is of importance to sell and handle with intelligence so as to get the fair share of the final return value of the wheat.

"Up She Goes"

Continued from Page 7

the scale up, and then quietly goes far, far away for a few days and comes back to collect considerable profits. His theory is sound for he knows that 95 per cent. of the public loses, and when everybody is buying, he sells, going contrary to public opinion.

Just to show the idea plainly, I remember last January 28, to be exact, when May wheat touched 220.3, a gentleman very kindly showed me a telegram he had received from a friend located in a far off city, which read as follows: "90 per cent bullish, a few tame bears." That was enough, I begged the gentleman with the wire to get out of the market, but I might just as well have saved my breath. The next morning the "Tame bears" became ramping, roaring lions, and what they did to the market was a sad and dreadful story. This simply illustrates the previous paragraph and the psychology of selling when everybody else is buying.

The majority of the guessers always buy at the top and sell at the bottom. The very nature of the game allows them no other idea. The market is advancing; it has had a strong advance, it must therefore go higher, as Mr. Wiseman thought early in the story. The professional will always sell after a good advance because he bought when the public was selling.

The greatest losses last year were taken by farmers, the man who raised the wheat. The same will be true this year for we are in for two more years of advancing prices and active markets, and the wheat raiser will certainly get into the market again. The man who has placed his trust in the pool does not require to hedge his grain for he can rest assured that the organization will secure the average price for the year's trading. The man who is not in the pool will probably sell his grain and hedge against it to secure the higher price which he believes is coming, but does not wish to pay carrying charges on his wheat. It is a legitimate performance, but the swings of the market play the very deuce with him, simply because he does not understand the economic law behind the fluctuations. No matter what he does the market is bound to go against him some of the time, with the result he tries to stop the loss, or boost his profits, with fatal results to his pocket book, and bank balance.

If he bought his hedge and never saw or heard of what the market was doing and determined to sell it sometime next spring for instance, he might make on the deal. Unfortunately the desire for easy gain is such that he does secure the daily prices and hating to see it go against him, plays it accordingly, to his sorrow. The pool man can rest easily at nights; the other man—well, its quite often a bed of thorns for him.



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ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

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Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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But to return to Mr. Wiseman. We left him feeling that his judgment was justified by his taking the long side, for May wheat reacted to 151.2. The next few minutes were like a nightmare, for a rapid decline set in, and May wheat dropped to 150, 149, 148.4, 147, and finally came to rest at 146.2, a decline of five cents in about five minutes.

At the commencement of the drop there was a murmur of astonishment. Surely it could not decline in such rapid fashion, but unfortunately the market is always right and when a decline is due, the bottom appears to fall right out of it. Such a movement as stated above puts the fear of, well, shall we say the trading gods—into the hearts of Mr. Wiseman and his associates. The suspense was awful in its very intensity; the board room took on the character of a morgue, and one could almost sense the death rattle of the bulls as they watched the figures which appeared in rapid succession on the board. Stop loss points; hedges, all the devices known to prevent losses are of no earthly use, for it is impossible to catch any figure, there being no permanency in the market.

I gently nudged Mr. Wiseman in the ribs. He turned with a sickly sort of grin on his face. "She'll go back up again," he said. "This is only temporary."

"When?" I murmured.

"Before the close," he answered.

But the market did not. I went away from there thinking very earnestly of a certain wise man who said: "A fool and his money are soon parted."

China Emerging into Modern Life

Continued from Page 1

imagination of the young men and women who are anxious to realize on it without delay. As usual the Americans have been strong on gestures, which, together with the large number of young Chinese educated in American universities, gives them a favored place. But the British and Japanese closer to the actual working of events are co-operating together in an effort to effect permanent progress at a rate and in a manner which can be arranged.

On November 28 a body of troops belonging to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang entered Peking, singing Onward Christian Soldiers. The customs conference continued in session until early in December without adjournment. In a telegram to Chang-tso-lin, at Mukden, Feng demanded he abdicate on the ground that monarchy was inconsistent with the republic. The country south and west is for the main part tranquil, Chang was driven away north and will not return. General Wu has sent a large number of his men into Shantung, which adds to the area covered by troops of the 14 province alliance, and is apparently friendly to Feng. Hence there is fairly good prospects for

permanent peace which will cover all China.

Writing to The Montreal Gazette from Shanghai, Thos. F. Millard, tells of the industrial development of China, where native and foreign capital has sought to produce at home a portion of the goods imported from western lands. This writer is an employer of labor, and he compares the wages of 10 to 25 years back with those paid to-day, showing a great increase. Where formerly service was ready for \$5.00 a month, and without regard for hours, now it has to be paid two, three and six times old wages and extra for overtime. Restrictions on child labor meet with much opposition from the Chinese. Cotton mills, silk filatures and other like western industrial plants are now to be found in China in ever growing power. Thus it is not only as regards politics and civil war China gives evidence of western life and ideas but the economic life is undergoing like revolution.—J.A.A.

Registration promises to be even heavier than last year at the Bee-keeping Short Course to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, January 18 to 29. Get your application in early.

When Knowledge Costs Money

"Farm products," complained the consumer, "cost a great deal more than they used to."

"Sure they do," agreed Farmer Cornfossel cheerfully. "When a farmer has to know the botanical name of what he's raising and the zoological name of the insect that eats it and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

A Future Capitalist

Johnny stood beside his mother as she made her selection from the huckster's wagon, and the farmer told the boy to take a handful of cherries, but the child shook his head.

"What's the matter? Don't you like them?" asked the huckster.

"Yes," replied Johnny.

"Then go ahead and take some."

Johnny hesitated, whereupon the farmer put a generous handful in the boy's cap. After the farmer had driven on the mother asked: "Why didn't you take the cherries when he told you to?"

Johnny winked as he said: "'Cause his hand was bigger'n mine."

Good Training

"My cross-examination didn't seem to worry you much," said the famous lawyer to the witness after the trial. "Have you had any previous experience?"

"Just a little," replied the witness sarcastically. "I have six children."

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19 (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOR SALE—FOREST HOME FARM—SHORT-horn bulls, 17 Oxford-Down rams, 17 Yorkshire boars. Splendid lot of Barred Rock cockerels and young hens, from approved flock. Stations: Roland and Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

FOR SALE—GOOD PURE BRED PERCHERON mares, young and sound. Also several Jersey bulls, good type. R. J. McLean, Strathclair, Man.

SWAMP FEVER CURE—LARGE BOTTLE, sufficient to cure one horse, \$5.00, delivered. H. S. Rungay, Chemist, Newdale, Man.

HORSES AND PONIES

TEN THOUSAND HORSES WANTED TO WORK in the Benton Hitch. They now can. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. String out as many as you wish. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Benton Hitch, Winnipeg, Alta.

BELGIAN DRAFT STALLION FOR SALE OR trade. John A. Kaeser, Box 538, Moosomin, Sask.

A NUMBER OF VERY FINE PURE-BRED Shetland pony colts delivered at your station for \$50. R. B. Hamage, Greenway, Man.

TRADE—CAR HALTER BROKE HORSES FOR good touring car. Geo. Coulter, Plapout, Sask.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, REGIS-tered, 11 months old, \$75. Grant, Blackcap Revolution, A. E. Clarke, Stonewall, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS, open and bred, heifers and cows with calves at side. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta.

Red Polls

WANTED—PURE-BRED OR GOOD GRADE Red Poll heifers, milking strain, apringers preferred. Write or phone. Targett, Lucky Lake, Sask.

SELLING—EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED RED Poll heifers, 18 to 24 months. Reduced prices to clear out. J. A. England, Gladmar, Sask.

FOR SALE—RED POLLS, CHOICE YOUNG bulls, \$75. Butchart Bros., Kenton, Man.

SWINE

Berkshires

SELLING—GOOD STRETCHY BERKSHIRE boars, April farrowed, \$30. May, \$25. Registration papers included. Booking orders for spring gilts, bred, \$35; open, \$30. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask.

SELLING—LONG IMPROVED BACON TYPE Berkshires, weight 200 to 225 pounds, long, deep and smooth. Price \$35, f.o.b. Deloraine, Man. Chas. Weaver.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

YOUNG BERKSHIRE BOARS, JUNE FAR-rowed, \$20, papers included. P. S. Stendahl, Stockholm, Sask.

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRES, JULY LITTER, \$15 each, papers free. Chas. Shobe, Consul, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER sex, any age. Barred Rock cockerels. D. E. Smith, Regent, Man.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, READY for service, also young stock. Bred sows later. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man.

Hampshires

PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, SIX MONTHS. Priced to sell. Mrs. A. Croft, Camrose, Alta.

Tamworths

TAMWORTH—TWO CHOICE MARCH BOARS, \$35, with papers. W. Longman, Deloraine, Man.

Yorkshires

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY litters, either sex, genuine bacon type, sired by our grand champion boar and a boar from our imported boar. Satisfaction guaranteed or we will return your money. C. C. Evans & Son, Waboune, Sask.

REGISTERED BACON YORKSHIRES—SOWS, weighing 160 to 200 pounds, \$26 up; boar, 450 pounds, \$35. George Milliken, Reston, Man.

REGISTERED APRIL-MAY YORKSHIRES, BY imported boar, out of XXX sows, bacon type, bred or open. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT MONTHS, \$25, including papers. W. Simpson, Aneroid, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS—CHOICE LOT FROM imported stock now ready for service, \$32, crated, C.P. or C.N. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 16 months old. And. M. Armstrong, Semans, Sask.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, MAY LITTER, either sex, \$20. John Barker, Traynor, Sask.

YORKSHIRES, TOP SERVICE BOARS. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta.

SHEEP

Various

SELLING—EIGHT SIX-YEAR-OLD, REGIS-tered Hampshire ewes, bred, imported ram, \$20 each, crated, Maltstone, Sask. A. Hastings.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

WHIRLWIND COYOTE HOUNDS, RUSSIAN wolfhounds, Scotch and Irish staghounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, coyotes, collie pups. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

OUR SUPERIOR STRAIN OF REGISTERED silver foxes have started many on the road to success. It will pay you to write us before investing. J. R. Young & Co., 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

TOY PEKINGESE, BOSTON, FOX TERRIER, Alredale, Collie pups; Persian kittens, talking parrots, canaries, gold fish, love birds, pedigree chinchilla rabbits. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

WANTED—FOUR COYOTE HOUNDS, PRE-ferably large and fast. Guaranteed to catch and kill. Photo if possible. Box 31, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SELLING—PAIR GREYHOUND PUPPIES, SIX months, parents fast, catchers and killers, \$30. Also champion bred Russians. Cossack Kennels, Bottrel, Alta.

SILVER BLACK FOXES, FROM MOST prolific Prince Edward Island strains. Birnie Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg.

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUSES—PUPS and grown dogs. Grand sire, Count Debasco, champion of Canada and International champion. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

REGISTERED SILVER FOXES—FINEST IN the country. Prices reasonable. The Ste. Rose Fox Farm, Ste. Rose, Man.

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, chinchilla rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg.

WOLFHOUSES. GET A GUARANTEED PACK, catchers and killers. Eagle Creek Kennels, Herschel, Sask.

FOR SALE—THREE COYOTE HOUNDS, guaranteed catchers and killers. Joe Comas, Whitla, Alta.

SELLING—MALE COLLIE PUPS, AGE NINE weeks, \$4.00; one female, working, eight months, \$7.00. Robert Wils on, Killarney, Man.

PAIR WOLFHOUSES, READY TO TRAIN, \$30; one catcher, \$25. I. L. Lal, Brown, Man.

SELLING—WOLFHOUSES, TRAINED, FAST, good killers. Box 28, Major, Sask.

COLLIE, FEMALE, HEELER, WATCHDOG, \$7.00. Lester Currie, Viking, Alta.

PERSIAN KITTENS, THOROUGHbred, MRS. Stewart Dodd, Vernon, B.C.

WHITE FANTAIL PIGEONS, PRIZE WINNERS, \$2.00 pair. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask.

MINK, RANCH BRED, 40 DOLLARS PER PAIR. Box 22, Napinka, Man.

POULTRY

Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, prize-winning birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$3.50 each; pure-bred Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, prize birds, \$2.00 each; Pearl Guinea, \$2.50 pair. Mrs. Bertha Lindsey, Vantage, Box 35, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from one of the best laying strains in Canada, also large two-year-old Embden geese. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK AND White Wyandotte cockerels, from my Manitoba Approved flocks, government selected and banded, \$5.00 each. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain, cockerels, \$5.00 each; five, \$20; Martin's Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$5.00 to \$10 each. E. Roy Grant, Telfordville, Alta.

FROM 46-POUND BRONZE GOBBLER, GOB-blers, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Bred-to-lay Plymouth Rock roosters, \$3.50 pair, \$6.00. Della Roberts, Osborne, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK Minorca and Ancona cockerels, Berry strain, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. John Smart, Roche Perce, Sask.

SELLING—PEARL GUINEA FOWL, \$1.00 EACH. Harry Browning, Ogilvie, Man.

POULTRY

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Pure-bred White Holland toms, \$4.50 each. Mrs. F. J. Harris, Neillburg, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, Martin's strain, \$2.00; Toulouse geese, \$5.00 per pair; Pekin ducks, \$1.50. M. Jennings, Pense, Sask.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00; TURKEYS, \$2.50; S. C. White Leghorn roosters, \$1.00. Mrs. C. Webb, Tisdale, Sask.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH LIGHT SUSSEX COCK-erels, Single Comb, \$2.50 each. Geo. Kendall, Rosebank, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, also Golden Guineas, \$1.00 each. Mrs. J. Strachan, Windthorst, Sask.

PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.25 EACH. ALEX. POPE, Drake, Sask.

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00 TO \$3.00 each; direct descendants of America's best. Foreman Bros., Mazenod, Sask.

WANTED—ROSE COMB ANCONA ROOSTERS, Mrs. Templeton, Balur, Man.

SHEPHERD STRAIN, ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50, three for \$4.00. Pool, Benton, Alta.

Leghorns

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM college-bred hens and first prize pen cockerel at 1925 Winter Fair, at \$2.50 and \$3.50. W. H. Dawley, Bunclody, Man.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, from Guild's best heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 each, \$4.00 pair. Sandford McFarland, Cardale, Man.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 300-EGG strain, imported from Ferris day-old chicks, April hatched, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Pool, Sidney, Man.

BAILEY'S TWO-IN-ONE STRAIN, SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, standard bred egg producers, \$2.00 each. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, from Tom Barron strain, heavy layers, \$2.00. W. R. Mickleborough, RR 1, Regina, Sask.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain; cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

WANTED—PURE-BRED LEGHORN PULLETS, Geo. Clemis, Somerset, Man.

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, M.A.C. AND Stacy's pedigree hatchings. State preference. All selected birds. \$4.00 each. John H. Otto, Roselle, Man.

BARRED ROCKS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY GOV-ernment inspected stock, quick sale, cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. C. L. Ausmus, Eston, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOVERN-ment selected hens, four years, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. R. F. Russell, Morris, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from leading Western flocks, for sale, \$2.00 each. Ede Myers, Grand Coulee, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, April and May hatch, best laying strain, \$2.00 each. James Johnston, Wilkie, Sask.

PURE-BRED, NICELY BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, good strain, \$2.00 each. R. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask.

SELLING—PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, from special bred-to-lay stock, \$5.00 each. Nels Pearson, Kipling, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, April hatch. Box 20, Drake, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. John Bule, Wawanesa, Man.

Poultry Sales

"Little Guide Ads." Sell All Breeds



When it comes to getting results for poultry advertising, The Guide has a big margin over every other farm paper in Western Canada. Letters come in daily saying: "All my surplus stock sold!" "Made twice as much money as I could have done otherwise!" "Orders coming in faster than I can find time to answer them." For every breed, it is the same story.

TURKEYS—"Will you kindly omit my turkey ad. from your December 2 issue, as I shall be sold out long before that."—Mrs. Geo. McNeil, Sinclair, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—"Please discontinue my ad. I am all sold out of cockerels."—Gus. Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

WYANDOTTES—"I had enough orders inside of ten days to sell my entire stock of cockerels. Up to date I have turned back \$198 worth of orders."—John Clark, Brandon, Man.

LEGHORNS—"I am sending in another ad. for your paper. Your advertising has always given us good results."—H. C. Mercer, Briarcrest, Sask.

If we can do it for others—We can do it for you

You're not trusting to luck when you use The Guide. You are investing in a journal that has obtained immensely profitable results for thousands of farmers. Just as good results are obtained from Seed Grain, Miscellaneous Articles, Farm Land and Livestock Advertising. Don't delay any longer—Let The Guide sell it for you

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTE—John Stevenson, of Wawanesa, Man., writes us as follows: "Please insert in your paper that I am sold out of Spring Boars. The orders are coming in faster than I can find time to answer them."

POULTRY

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, DIP-ping or odor. Kills every louse or mite refunded. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeder's Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

"MORE EGGS THAN EVER LAID BEFORE," says Henry Davidson, after giving his flock Pratt's Poultry Regulator once a day for a month. All dealers.

BREEDING STOCK—TESTED BRED-TO-LAY Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds. Poultry supply catalogue free. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg.

Rhode Islands

SELLING—R. I. RED COCKERELS, WEIGHING six to seven pounds, \$2.00 each. James McKee, Sperling, Man.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, Guild's bred-to-lay, \$3.00. D. Young, Success, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED pullets, \$1.00 each; hens, 50c each; four cockerels, \$1.50 each. C. Temple, Box 97, Viceroy, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB R. I. Red cockerels, Guild's laying strain, \$3.00 each. W. J. Patterson, Ettington, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00 AND \$10. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

GOULD'S STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS, COCK-erels, beauties, \$2.00. H. Robbins, Regent, Man.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra heavy, University stock. Young toms, weighing 20 to 22 pounds, price \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Clifford Hersey, Drumheller, Alta.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, from 45-pound tom, early May hatched, \$7 each. Mrs. Wm. J. Patterson, Ettington, Sask.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE boned birds, toms, 23 to 26 pounds; hens, 14 to 16; toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. D. Macpherson, Lenex, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. James Macdonald, Box 49, Cadillac, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY hens, \$4.00; pure-bred Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. McIntosh, Arcola, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatched, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. John F. Davies, Palmer, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00, \$8.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Kildell, Cartwright, Man.

BRONZE TOMS, FROM FIRST PRIZE WIN-ners on both sides, \$6.00 to \$8.00 each. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, May hatch. Hens, \$3.50; toms, \$5.00. Mrs. J. Nicol, Beresford, Man.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, dandy birds, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Hugh McEwen, Sinclair, Man.

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 75,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$1.50 each. Chas. Sandcock, Markinch, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE and canlers, \$3.50 each. McKenzie Bros., Hearne, Sask.

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$2.50; GAN-ders, \$3.50. Mrs. A. Gray, Grand View, Man.

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask.

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM STOCK FROM Martin's best Dorcas matings; dam's records 200 to 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

COCKERELS, LARGE, HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, well matured, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Highest laying ancestry. 25 years White Wyandotte exclusively. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dottes, good winter layers, May hatched, cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thos. Munroe, Mawer, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2.00; large birds. Bronsdon Bros., Viscount, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN'S strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. R. Clark, Isabella, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, laying strain, \$5 each, two for \$5.00. Wm. J. Patterson, Ettington, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, premier strain, \$3.00 each; pair, \$5.00. H. H. Kova, Kestown, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, seven to 8½ pounds, \$3.00. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, early hatched, \$2.00. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask.

SEEDS

GRASS SEED

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Herbert Heintz, Gull Lake, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI-fed,

(1534)

MISCELLANEOUS

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

COULD YOU SELL A \$35 SUIT FOR \$23.75?

Our made-to-measure suits at \$23.75 sold direct to consumer are real \$35 values. Experienced salesmen are immediately impressed with the possibilities of our line. Even if you have no selling experience, our complete instructions will enable you to succeed. Write at once for particulars and tell us about yourself. Free samples and highest commissions paid. The Barton Tailoring Company, Dept. 32, P.O. Box 241, Montreal. 49-4

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 42-9

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, ALL RAILROADS: beginners \$150, later \$250 monthly. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 50-2

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL radio sets. Write for our proposition, it will interest you. Bicycle Sales Co., 334 Smith St., Winnipeg. 50-5

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

FOR SALE—1,034 SHARES OF COMMON stock of Canadian Farm Implement Company Ltd., at 50c. per share. Apply P.O. Box 190, High River, Alta. 50-5

TAXIDERMIST

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 49-5

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

OUT-O-SITE SNARES HOLD COYOTES AND foxes where other snares fail is what trappers everywhere write me. Why use awkward, clumsy ways of snaring when Out-o-Sites are so easily set anywhere and light to carry on trap line? Prices, delivered, \$1.00 for three; \$7.00 for 25; \$12 for 50; \$20 per 100. Ernest Mallin, Fertile, Sask.

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules, now stronger; quick death. Mailed postpaid, 30 capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE- built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-Writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

Live and Dressed POULTRY

Ship now for the Christmas trade and get these good prices. Immediate settlements.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg	Live	Dressed
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	20-21c	26-27c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	18-19c	24-25c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	18c	22-23c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20c	25-26c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	17-18c	22-23c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15-16c	19-20c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	12-13c	16-17c
Ducks	13c	14c
Geese, over 12 lbs.	12c	14c

Dressed Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth. Heads and feet must be left on Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl. Remove heads from Ducks and Geese. Do not draw any dressed stock. Prompt payments. Crates on request.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

And it Often Does

The formidable trustess of the little rural school were paying their dreaded annual visit and the primary class was being examined in nature study.

"Now, children," said the nervous young teacher, holding up an apple blossom, "what comes after this flower?"

"A little green apple," shouted the class in chorus.

The teacher felt that the worst was over. "Good!" she said. "And now, Johnny, can you tell us what comes after the little green apple?"

"Yes'm!" roared Johnny; "stomach ache!"

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle 1,800. Market active, firm on both killers and stocker steers. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings \$6.50 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$4.25 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$5.75; bologna bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; feeder and stocker steers \$5.50 to \$7.25. Calves, 2,200. Market 25c or more higher; good lights to packers mostly \$10.50. Hogs, 17,500. Market: Bidding 25c to 50c or more lower; pigs 25c to 50c higher. Pigs \$12.50. Sheep, 1,500. Market weak; few early sales of fat lambs at \$15.25 to \$15.50; best ewes to packers \$9.00.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

There were 1,160 Canadian cattle sold at Glasgow, on Saturday, November 28. A few choice Ontario steers topped from 11c to 11½c per lb., alive. Good quality Ontario cattle sold from 9½c to 10c, and others from 8½c to 9c. Western cattle made from 8c to 9½c, according to quality. Forty bulls sold from 9c to 9½c. Trade in Canadian cattle was considerably slower than during the previous week. Scotch baby beef sold at 16½c, best Scotch from 15c to 15½c, and heavies at 13½c. There were also 900 Irish cattle offered and these made from 11c to 11½c for top quality, from 10½c to 11c for good grades, and from 8½c to 9c for plain quality.

Birkenhead sold 440 Canadians during the week. Steers ranged from 19c to 20½c in sink, (dressed weight including offal), cows from 13c to 14c, and bulls from 11c to 12c. A total of 4,600 Irish cattle was sold from 18½c to 20c. Sales of Canadian dressed sides of beef at London were made from 17½c for medium quality, up to 19c for choice. A total of 350 sides was offered under a more active demand, especially for choice quality.

U.F.O. Annual Convention

Continued from Page 3

passed if it had been understood as being opposed to broadening out. Hon. E. C. Drury, who though not a delegate was with the visiting members of the organization allowed the privilege of the floor, was among those who objected to the interpretation given to the resolution. Beyond the ruling of the chair no action was taken by the convention in the matter, and the adjournment of the convention closed the week end.

Greater Activity

Reports from the officials and committees showed that there has been great activity on the part of the U.F.O. during the past year. The membership, as indicated by fees received at Central office, was slightly lower than for the previous year, the revenue from this source being \$18,990, compared with \$21,409 in 1924. The financial statement showed a deficit on the year's operations of \$3,731, but the organization still has a surplus of \$6,100 to its credit. The Young People's section of the movement is one of the most successful features, showing an increased membership, and an interesting part of the program of the convention was the final of the Young People's debaters' contest, which was held Wednesday evening. The Burnaby Cup for the debating championship went to Drury U.F.Y.P.O. local, whose representatives supported the negative on the question resolved that the Canadian Government should take over the C.P.R. and operate it with the C.N.R. as one national system. Cups were also presented to the winners of the hockey and soft-ball baseball championships.

Favor Tariff Reduction

Among the resolutions passed was one unanimously adopted placing the convention on record as unalterably opposed to the principle of tariff protection, and declaring that immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff was necessary to the best interests of Canada. The convention was also unanimous in its stand on the temperance question, which was expressed as follows:

"We, the United Farmers of Ontario, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our belief in the principle of direct legislation as expressed by popular vote, especially as applied to temperance legislation. We further place ourselves on record as opposed to the action of present government of Ontario, both in disregarding the plebiscite of a year ago and in announcing its determination to no more submit this question to the direct vote of the people."

A resolution in favor of the appointment of a tariff commission on which agriculture would be represented, and which would have power to examine witnesses under oath, was

Ship Your Grain to UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

WE WANT MORE LIVE AND DRESSED TURKEYS

Our Montreal branch offers you advantages in marketing your poultry upon which no western points can improve.

In the heart of all the big markets, both Canadian and American, Montreal is the logical divisional point for your products. Get in touch with us. We buy car lots at all country points or either f.o.b. Winnipeg or Montreal basis, dependent upon where and how the shipper desires to sell.

For express shipments to Winnipeg, we guarantee the following prices No. 1 stock, f.o.b. our plant.

Crates on request. Write or wire us your offerings.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

MONTREAL ADDRESS: 47 WILLIAM ST.,
CANADA COLD STORAGE BLDG.

Dressed and Live Turkeys Wanted

	Dressed	Live
Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over	29c	24c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	26c	21c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	24c	19c
Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over	25c	20c
Chickens, 4-5½ lbs.	23c	18c
Hens, 5½ lbs. and over	20c	16c
Hens, 4-5½ lbs.	18c	14c

No. 2 and underweight stock paid for at highest market value. Ship to us to obtain best results. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until January 1.

DUCKS AND GEESE..... HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dressed and Live Poultry Wanted

	Dressed	Live
Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over	26c	20c
Chickens, 4-5½ lbs.	23c	18c
Turkeys, over 13 lbs.	30c	24c
Turkeys, 10-13 lbs.	26c	21c
Hens, 5½ lbs. and over	20c	17c
Hens, 4-5½ lbs.	18c	14c

Underweight and No. 2 stock paid for at best market value. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until December 25.

DUCKS AND GEESE..... HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO., 317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

tabled, after it had been supported by ex-premier Drury and opposed by W. C. Good.

By-Laws Revised

The by-laws of the organization were revised, the chief changes being the provision that the president must be a man and the vice-president a woman, and the reduction of the executive from 17 to 11 members.

C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and J. W. Ward, secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture, were speakers at the Thursday evening session.

Both Mrs. J. S. Amos, president, and Mrs. Harold Currie, vice-president, of the U.F.W.O., insisted on retiring from office, and Mrs. Miles Oper, of Leamington, was elected president, and Mrs. M. Souther, of North Bay, vice-president.

For the U.F.Y.P.O., C. L. Lindsay, of Nanticoke, was elected president, and Harold McKechnie, of Durham, vice-president.

At a board meeting, held on Friday, J. J. Morrison was unanimously re-elected secretary of both the U.F.O. and the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

U.F.M. local, reports that their membership was doubled this year. The farmers of this district have been very active in selling their cattle and hogs through the pool. H. J. Hanson, of Clanwilliam, sells on an average one car a week the year around, completing his loads at Bethany. If not otherwise instructed, these shipments are made to the pool. After the commission is deducted, the farmer receives three-quarters of a cent less the Winnipeg price, and in this way is able to dispose of animals at any time during the year. The farmers of the district further purchased co-opera-

tively through their elevator company as handling agent, one car load of flour, fence posts and coal. A number ship their cream to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd. during the winter, but owing to weather conditions and transportation, are unable to take advantage of this service during the summer months.

The seventh annual convention of the Lisgar district U.F.M. was held in Manitou, on November 23. A representative gathering discussed suggestions for increasing membership; seed grain rates, and the act covering allotment of cars as between elevators and farmer shippers. Mrs. T. W. McClelland reached the rural women by her effective address on their problems, while J. L. Brown, M.P., and Geo. Compton, M.L.A., contributed to the success of the gathering. The officers elected for the coming year are: Provincial directors, Peter Wright, Mrs. McLeod; president, R. A. Wilson; vice-president, R. Compton; secretary, R. H. Gallaway.

Minto Women's Section, U.F.M., with the largest membership in the province, sends in a most interesting report. Mrs. W. J. Crosbie, the secretary, says that the educational subjects on their program included Character Building, Social and Intellectual Needs of the Young People, Woman's Influence in the Building of the Empire, and a large number of subjects dealing with the home. This local engages in community work by taking care of the needy and by holding Cemetery Day, when all gather to make the grounds attractive. The annual membership banquet is being held on Friday next, when W. G. Weir, vice-president of the U.F.M., will address the gathering. The new officers elected for 1926 are: President, Miss A. McCracken; vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Popple; secretary, Mrs. J. Scott.

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 11, 1925.

WHEAT—Market was fairly firm during the early part of the week, later fluctuating wildly, and declining sharply on liquidation. News has been of a constructive nature with continued deterioration of the South American crop and good buying by Europe of Canadian supplies to fill to some extent the expected discrepancy in Argentina. It is also very evident that the general public was in on the long side of the market and the decline of the last two days, while in sympathy with other markets, was largely caused by "longs getting out." With the close of navigation the demand for spot wheat has eased somewhat. Arrivals from the West are extremely heavy and as it is very evident that supplies are going to be liberal with climatic conditions making it impossible to get wheat East in any quantity, buyers are one by one dropping out of the market. It is now estimated that January will see lake terminals fairly well filled and prices fairly close to a carrying charge to May delivery at that time.

Coarse grains have followed the wheat trend throughout. There has been a considerable speculative interest in all markets and liquidation in wheat causes liquidations in oats, barley and rye, and the effect is just the same. There has been some let up in export demand for all these grains and prices suffered from that cause also.

FLAX—Advanced last week on speculative buying and declined recently to previous levels from the lack of it. Offerings, however, are well taken, but trading quantities are small.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, inclusive.									
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Dec. 164	158	160	154	149	151	162	165		
May 166	161	164	158	153	155	162	171		
July 162	158	166	154	150	153	159	169		
Oats—									
Dec. 43	47	48	46	46	46	48	61		
May 52	51	52	50	50	50	51	66		
July 53	51	52	51	51	50	52	67		
Barley—									
Dec. 66	65	64	62	62	62	65	87		
May 70	68	69	67	66	66	69	93		
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—									
Dec. 238	235	234	229	228	227	234	246		
May 247	244	244	237	236	236	244	256		
July ..	..	243	239	236	..	..	..
Rye—									
Dec. 104	104	107	101	96	96	100	129		
May 110	110	113	107	103	102	105	136		
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CASH WHEAT									
Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, inclusive.									
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N ..	170	162	164	155	151	152	168	167	
2 N ..	165	157	159	151	147	148	164	162	
3 N ..	161	153	155	147	142	143	162	157	
4 ..	157	148	147	139	134	136	152	146	
5 ..	144	136	138	130	125	126	143	136	
6 ..	124	118	120	112	..	..	122	123	
Feed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed December 11 as follows: March, 5d lower at 12s 3d; May, 5d lower at 12s 10d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 1c lower at 84.83. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March, \$1.78; May, \$1.72.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.66 to \$1.83; No. 1 northern, \$1.66 to \$1.67; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.63 to \$1.80; No. 2 northern, \$1.63 to \$1.65; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.58 to \$1.77; No. 3 northern, \$1.58 to \$1.63. Winter wheat—Montana, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.66 to \$1.85; No. 1 hard, \$1.65 to \$1.70. Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.65 to \$1.70; No. 1 hard, \$1.64 to \$1.68. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.43 to \$1.54; No. 1 durum, \$1.38 to \$1.48; No. 2 amber, \$1.39 to \$1.52; No. 2 durum, \$1.37 to \$1.46; No. 3 amber, \$1.36 to \$1.49; No. 3 durum, \$1.35 to \$1.44. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c to 74 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 74 1/2c to 75c; No. 4 yellow, 68 1/2c to 72 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 71 1/2c to 77 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 65 1/2c to 68 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 62 1/2c to 64 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39 1/2c to 40 1/2c; No. 3 white, 38 1/2c to 39 1/2c; No. 4 white, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 65c to 66c; medium to good, 59c to 64c; lower grades, 52c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.60 to \$2.63.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 122s to 126s per 112 lbs. (26 1/2c to 27 1/2c), boxes 120s to 124s (26c to 26 1/2c); American 116s to 118s (25 1/2c to 25 1/2c); Irish 130s to 140s (28 1/2c to 30 1/2c); Danish 130s to 132s (28 1/2c to 28 1/2c). Offerings of American bacon were more plentiful, but the market is well cleared of all stocks. Danish killings estimated at 61,000 head.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending, December 11, 1925.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 16,696; hogs, 10,864; sheep, 1,219. Previous week: 16,964; hogs, 9,893; sheep, 1,261.

Livestock deliveries on this market continue quite heavy for this season of the year; cattle prices in a general way can be quoted steady to a shade weaker in spots. Choice export steers and cows are finding a ready outlet at fairly high prices, while prime butcher steers or anything on the fancy order is in good demand for the holiday trade. She stuff can be quoted 25c lower than last week. This is especially

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 7 to December 12, inclusive														
Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Dec. 7 ..	50	46	45	44	42	42	66	62	60	57	238	234	222	104
8 ..	49	44	44	42	39	39	63	58	56	53	235	231	219	104
9 ..	49	45	45	43	39	39	64	59	56	54	234	230	219	106
10 ..	47	43	43	41	36	36	62	57	51	50	229	225	212	101
11 ..	47	43	43	41	36	36	62	57	51	50	228	224	211	96
12 ..	47	43	43	41	36	36	62	57	52	51	227	223	211	96
Week Ago ..	50	46	45	44	43	43	65	61	59	56	234	230	219	100
Year Ago ..	61	58	58	55	49	49	87	82	78	74	246	242	224	129

Non-Pool Wheat Prices

The Following Statement has been compiled by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange following a meeting held at the Exchange.

On July 14, 1925, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., or "Wheat Pool," over the signature of D. McRae, general manager, sent a circular to its members, in which the following statement appeared:

"We have no hesitation in stating that the prices which the pool has already paid, including this one, for wheat delivered to it by its members, on the average are much higher than those which have been paid to the farmers who have refrained from joining the pool."

This statement is not in accordance with the facts as shown by an independent audit made by Price, Waterhouse & Co., which follows:

Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Union Trust Building,
Winnipeg.

This is to certify that we have audited all of the non-pool wheat account sales of fifteen representative elevator companies covering the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the period from September 15, 1924, to July 15, 1925.

In making this audit fullest co-operation was afforded us by the elevator companies, and all account sales of non-pool farmers' grain were included, without exception, all documents requested being produced and carefully scrutinized by us.

We find that the average wheat prices by grade, per bushel, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur terminals realized for the producers' account were as follows:

No. 1 Northern	\$1.668	No. 4 Smutty	\$1.226
No. 2 Northern	1.643	No. 3 Northern—Damp	1.541
No. 3 Northern	1.584	No. 4 Damp	1.405
No. 4	1.493	No. 6 Damp	1.201
No. 5	1.384	No. 1 Northern—Rejected	1.486
No. 6	1.227	No. 3 Northern—Rejected	1.389
Feed	1.047	No. 4 Rejected	1.323
No. 1 Northern—Tough	1.595	No. 5 Rejected	1.139
No. 2 Northern—Tough	1.580	No. 4 Tough—Rejected	1.234
No. 3 Northern—Tough	1.541	No. 4 Kota	1.606
No. 4 Tough	1.458	No. 2 Durum	1.513
No. 5 Tough	1.295	No. 3 Durum	1.546
No. 6 Tough	1.120	No. 4 Durum	1.498
Feed—Tough	1.048	No. 3 Durum—Tough	1.470
No. 2 Northern—Smutty	1.529	No. 4 Durum—Tough	1.427

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Dated at Winnipeg, October 1, 1925.

A comparative statement showing the pool payments for the same particular grades is shown hereunder, as evidenced by Mr. McRae's letters of July 14 and September 5, 1925:

Grade.	Final Pool Price.	Deduction retained by Pool.	Final Pool Payment to Grower.	Non-Pool Certified Aver. Payment to Grower.	Gain per Bus. to Non-Pool Grower.	Gain per Bus. to Pool Grower.
1 Northern	\$1.66	4.30c	\$1.617	\$1.668	5.1c	..
2 Northern	1.61	4.25	1.567	1.643	7.6c	..
3 Northern	1.55	4.19	1.5081	1.584	7.59	..
4 Northern	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.493	6.41	..
5 Northern	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.384	9.37	..
6 Northern	1.17	..	1.17	1.227	5.7	..
Feed	1.01	..	1.01	1.047	3.7	..
1 Northern Tough ..	1.58	4.22	1.5378	1.595	5.72	..
2 Northern Tough ..	1.53	4.17	1.4883	1.58	9.17	..
3 Northern Tough ..	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.541	11.21	..
4 Tough	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.458	10.83	..
5 Tough	1.22	..	1.22	1.295	7.5	..
6 Tough	1.11	..	1.11	1.12	1.0	..
Feed Tough .....	.94	..	.94	1.048	10.8	..
2 Northern Smutty ..	1.41	4.05	1.3695	1.529	15.95	..
3 Smutty	1.30	3.94	1.2606	1.226	..	3.46
4 Northern Damp ..	1.35	..	1.35	1.541	19.1	..
4 Damp	1.28	..	1.28	1.405	12.5	..
6 Damp	1.05	3.69	1.05	1.201	15.1	..
1 Northern Rejected ..	1.54	4.18	1.4982	1.486	..	1.22
3 Northern Rejected ..	1.43	4.07	1.3893	1.389	..	.03
4 Rejected	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.323	3.27	..
5 Rejected	1.16	..	1.16	1.139	..	2.10
4 Tough Rejected ..	1.26	3.90	1.2210	1.234	1.30	..
4 Kota	1.22	..	1.22	1.606	38.6	..
2 Durum	1.49	4.13	1.4487	1.513	6.43	..
3 Durum	1.44	4.08	1.3992	1.546	14.68	..
4 Durum	1.40	4.04	1.3596	1.498	13.84	..
3 Durum Tough	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.47	12.03	..
4 Durum Tough	1.32	3.96	1.2804	1.427	14.66	..

This comparative statement shows definitely that the non-pool farmer, during the crop year 1924-25, averaged a much higher price than that received by the pool member, particularly on the lower grades of wheat, which comprised the bulk of the 1924-25 crop.

It must be pointed out that the average prices of the non-pool grain represent sales basis in store Fort William, whereas, besides using the usual channels of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the pools had the advantage of direct export business with the European consumer.

It would appear from the U.F.A. issue of September 15, 1925, that the Alberta pool made a deduction from final payment of only 3 cents per bushel, thus realizing to the Alberta pool members 1 and a fraction cent per bushel more than the final payment figures as shown above.

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

Licensed and Bonded

References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency

WINNIPEG REGINA MOOSE JAW SASKATOON CALGARY
ROSETOWN NORTH BATTLEFORD

Liberal Advances. Prompt Settlements. Absolute Safety. Best Results

Private Wire Service to all Grain Markets. Investment and hedging orders in grain futures handled efficiently

MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING—ADVISE

MALDEN ELEVATOR CO. LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING

GOES STEADILY FORWARD

Co-operative shipping has been developed at hundreds of points.

A great selling agency has been built up, distributing profits on a patronage dividend basis only.

The Cattle Pool has proved a great success.

Thousands of producers have benefited to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Producers, through their own organization now exercise a large influence in the market.

The outlet for Western feeder cattle has been enlarged, and their distribution improved.

Lower cost of marketing livestock has resulted from concentrating a large volume through a single agency.

Still more is to be accomplished by co-operative livestock marketing. Greater volume of handling through the local shipping associations, and through the central selling agency will bring still greater economies, still greater market influence, still greater results in dollars and cents to the producer.

More local shipping associations are needed. Greater strength can be attained by many existing associations. The success obtained by many outstanding associations points the way. United Livestock Growers will be glad to assist any association in building up its membership or services. Write to any office of the Company.

Co-ordination of United Livestock Growers Ltd. and Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited

The newest development in co-operative livestock marketing is the co-ordination between United Livestock Growers Limited and the Alberta Livestock Producers Ltd., commonly known as the Alberta Livestock Pool. All the livestock of the Alberta Pool are to be marketed through United Livestock Growers Ltd., and the Alberta organization is now represented by three directors on the board of United Livestock Growers, while three others continue to be appointed by United Grain Growers Ltd.

Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers have already a considerable number of contracts signed with producers of livestock, and organization work on their behalf, with the local livestock shipping association as the basis, is being continued in the Province.

This co-ordination strengthens co-operative livestock marketing by making use of the contract system, and by giving producers direct representation in the management of the selling agency. At the same time duplication of effort and unnecessary expense will be avoided.

For Best Results in Livestock Marketing

Give your shipping association all possible support.

Adopt the contract basis if practicable in your shipping association to ensure the maximum of service for your district.

Ship your livestock through your association, and

Have Them Sold Through

United Livestock Growers Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MOOSE JAW

EDMONTON

CALGARY